Trade and Industry

ivil Aviation Authority –
he first three years

y Lord Boyd-Carpenter, Chairman of the CAA

The decision to set up the Civil Aviation Authority and to ... to achieve a more effective reconstruction. It was thought ... first off to an independent regulatory body freed of what ... aim to be important to better control of safety and regula- ... Government Departments had previously had most of what ... tion of the economic development of the industry and to ... was an unsupportive regulatory bodies previously but never on ... Future the beginning, and to ensuring a ... been independent regulatory bodies previously but never on ... Future the beginning, and to ensuring a ... the scale of the CAA, with its wide responsibilities not only ... responsibility for a transferred every couple of years from one ... for economic and safety regulation and for assessing the ... responsibility to another. ... Governments on civil aviation matters such as airport planning ... Department to another. ... but also for nationalised airlines such as Airport planning, the ... the country's air traffic control services. ... At the same time the existence of the CAA as an independ- ... A great deal of thought went into planning the new ... dent statutory body outside Government would make it ... Authority from the Edwards Report, which first proposed it ... necessary for the Government to work out and state its civil ... to a Government White Paper in 1969, the Civil Aviation ... aviation policy clearly and publicly. In a way that had not ... Act 1971 and finally the 1972 Policy Guidance approved by ... been done in the past, so that the CAA could be in a position ... Parliament. There was a process of consultation with ... to implement that policy. In other words, setting up the CAA ... all political parties that ended up the CAA with the right ... was to be not only a means of carrying more effective ... degree of support from all political parties that ensured ... regulation machinery but also a stimulus to Government in ... that the Authority was established as an independent ... defining the broad objectives. ... body responsible for its own decisions and not subject to ... day-to-day political pressures.

Economic policy

Three broad objectives were spelt out in the Government's Civil Aviation Policy Guidance of 1972, which was approved by Parliament. Inevitably the greatest part of this Guidance was devoted to economic strategy, in particular air transport

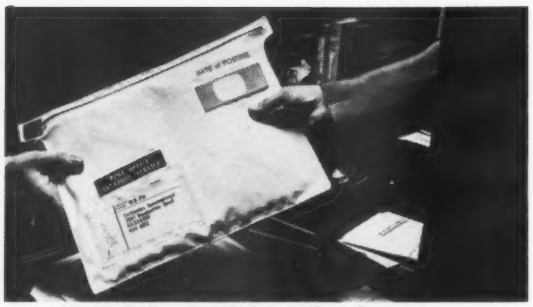
Board or to the Board of Trade – the Authority has been able to play a more positive and creative role in the economic regulation of the industry.

The implications and significance of the Authority's economic regulation will be discussed in greater detail in subsequent articles. In general, the Authority has aimed to relate its policies to market factors for the consumer.

The changeover in the industry from a period of rapid growth to one of steady-state operation has increased the flexibility and greater choice for the consumer.

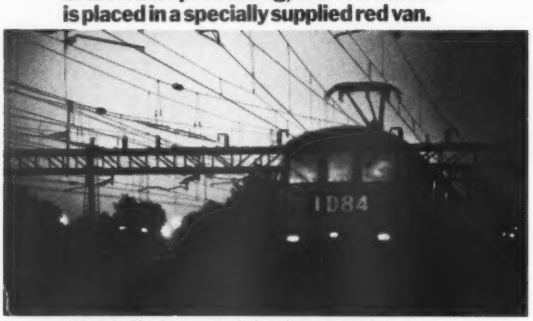
The changeover in the industry from a period of rapid growth to one of steady-state operation has increased

The Post Office is involved in the after-hours movement of vital data and confidential information



16.45. Collection: Information changes hands at pre-arranged time and place.

19.25. After processing, the information is placed in a specially supplied red van.



03.00. Train containing information proceeds unheeded through the night.

08.30. Delivery: Information again changes hands at a pre-arranged time and place.

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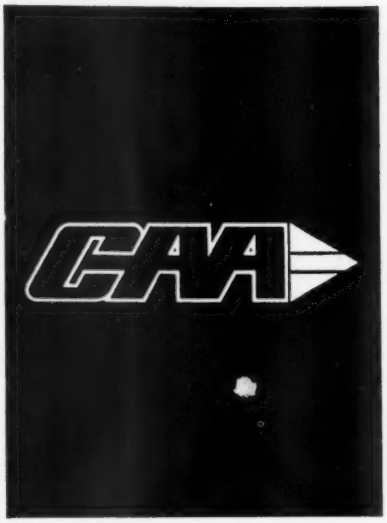
The Post Office

Trade and Industry

4 April 1975

News from the Departments of Industry·Trade·Prices & Consumer Protection



The Civil Aviation Authority has now been in existence for three years. An independent regulatory body, it has assumed responsibility for many tasks in civil aviation previously undertaken by various Government Departments, some of which are typified on this week's front cover. Lord Boyd-Carpenter, the CAA Chairman, in this issue (pages 10-13) reviews the progress of the Authority and points to some of its future targets.

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Britain

Tony Benn writes about industrial policy

The industrial crisis now facing Britain is far deeper than is generally appreciated; and so the scale and scope of the national industrial strategy needed to overcome it is correspondingly greater.

Behind the immediate problems that beset management and labour, lies a history of decline that shows no sign of ending.

There is now ample evidence to demonstrate the devastating trend to contraction in British industry. This indicates the huge long-term investment task which faces us, coupled with the need for our supportive interim policy to preserve our industrial base through the recession until new investment takes effect.

I am not concerned here with the machinery available to Government and industry, nor even with specific powers or instruments by which an agreed strategy can be effected.

What matters most is that the two alternative futures should be understood.

The choices we face may be set out like this: we could accept the continuing shutdown of British industry that accelerated after 1970, low wages, rising unemployment and the emigration of our skilled workers which has historically accompanied these circumstances in the past.

Or we can deliberately choose to adopt an unprecedented national programme of investment leading within a decade to the competitive and profitable manufacturing industry we desire, recognising that to do so we must inevitably guide our mixed economy to make this possible.

The trend to contraction of British manufacturing industry which we are now suffering has gathered force in the last four years.

If this trend is allowed to continue, we will have closed down 15 per cent of our entire manufacturing capacity and nearly 2 million industrial workers will have been made redundant between 1970 and 1980.

During the five years 1970-74 there was a 7 per cent fall in employment in manufacturing in Britain, while it was still rising in most of our competitor countries. In this period the total number of manufacturing jobs lost through redundancy averaged about 180,000 a year and the net contraction of manufacturing employment averaged 120,000 a year. Only about one in three of the jobs lost through redundancy was effectively replaced by the creation of a new job in the manufacturing sector.

The trend to contraction of our industry not only involves a loss of employment opportunities but it also results in a growing shortage of industrial capacity reflected by a worsening balance of trade in manufactured products. Over the four years 1970-74 our manufacturing output increased by only 8 per cent: the volume of imports of manufactures to Britain rose 67 per cent, twice as much as British exports of manufactures, which only rose 35 per cent.

The faster we lose our manufacturing capacity, the wider will be the gulf between what we can physically produce and the minimum we need to pay our way as a nation. This gap cannot be closed indefinitely by imports and foreign borrowing. Therefore unless we now preserve, and use to the full, our existing industrial capacity, our whole economy will run down and we shall suffer chronic high unemployment.

The contraction of jobs, the lack of capacity and the loss of markets to foreign competitors from which we now suffer follows years of low investment in UK industry. Over the decade 1963-72 the value of investment per worker in manufacturing industry in Britain was lower in every year than in every other major competitor country for which we have figures – and it was generally only about one-half the average level in those countries.

New investment

It is no exaggeration to say that Britain's whole future depends upon major investment in the expansion and re-equipment of our manufacturing plants aimed at restoring British industry to a competitive position in world and home markets. Such an investment programme will be a huge and lengthy task. It would involve us as a nation in spending some £6 billion a year on capital investment in manufacturing, double what we have been spending, and in expanding manufacturing output at something much faster than in the last five years; only in this way could we create new jobs to replace the ones we have lost. To do this would require intense planning in each enterprise, adequate funds, the location of new jobs and training facilities in relation to regional and local needs, and the joint commitment of Government, companies and workers to get the investment through. The human task of organising such a recovery programme would impose a very heavy strain on all those concerned. While the investment cost would be large, it is one which as a nation we have to afford. No one can be satisfied with the meagre 4 per cent of national income invested in manufacturing industry.

Preserving existing capacity

Meanwhile we face the need to tackle redundancies and closures urgently so as to arrest the present contraction which could otherwise lose us the next 7-10 per cent of our industrial capacity at a faster rate during the recession.

Each closure not replaced by new jobs involving 1,000 redundancies costs the Government some £2 million a year in reduced tax revenue and extra social security payments, and it costs the nation substantially more each year in lost output, much of which is a direct loss on the balance of payments. Thus the 900,000 redundancies from 1970-74 can be seen as constituting a very heavy burden on the Government and on the economy.

It is for these reasons also that we need our defensive short-term strategy involving Government willingness to support plants and enterprises in trouble and efforts by the companies and workers involved to seek solutions which would permit them to remain in operation with Government assistance. The cost of such assistance may seem small when set against the losses which the Government and the nation would inevitably incur if the plant or enterprise were forced to close down.

This is the scale of the problem Britain faces and an indication of the magnitude of the response we should need to mount if we are first to check the downward drift and then reverse it.

We have the resources to do it, and we shall soon have the instruments too.

All we need is the will and the confidence.

Home News

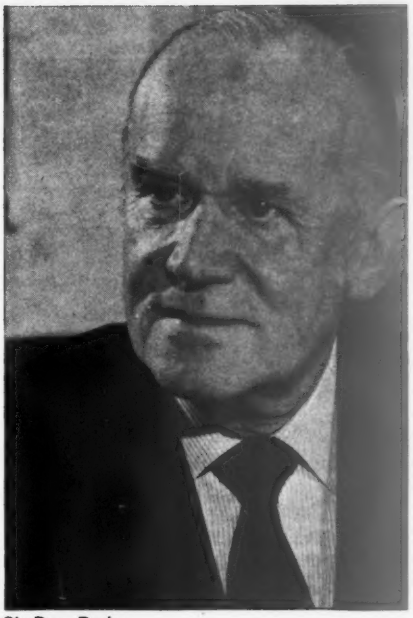
NEB Organising Committee appointed

Tony Benn, Secretary of State for Industry has appointed an Organising Committee, under the chairmanship of Sir Don Ryder, to undertake all the preparatory work necessary to enable the National Enterprise Board to exercise its statutory functions when the Industry Bill becomes law.

Members of the Committee, in addition to Sir Don Ryder, will be David Basnett, general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers Union; Michael Edwardes, chairman and chief executive of Chloride Group Ltd.; John Gardiner, managing director of the Laird Group Ltd. and Harry Urwin, deputy general secretary of the Transport and General Workers Union.

Under the Industry Bill, as amended, the Secretary of State for Industry would have power to appoint up to 16 members of the National Enterprise Board, in addition to the Chairman. No appointments to the Board can be made until the Bill has received Royal Assent.

The Organising Committee has no statutory powers. Its principal tasks are to plan the way in which the NEB will go about its work, and to make all the preparatory arrangement that are necessary, eg recruiting staff and setting up an office.



Sir Don Ryder

Regional Directors appointed for Nottingham and Bristol

Two directors at the East Midlands Regional Office of the Department of Industry have been appointed to senior posts in the Rgional offices at Nottingham and Bristol.

Norman Lott, Director (Development) since 1969, has been promoted Regional Director of the East Midlands Regional Office in succession to Edmund Watson who is retiring after five years in charge at Nottingham. Mr. Lott moved to Nottingham in 1969 after four years as Deputy Controller in the Office for Scotland, where he was responsible for exports and tourism.

Robert McVickers, Director (Industry) for five years, becomes Regional Director of the South West Regional Office at Bristol. He succeeds Ian Macbeth, who is retiring. Mr. McVickers joined the Ministry of Technology's East Midlands Regional Office at Nottingham in 1966. He had two periods at the Hirst Research Centre of GEC Ltd., Wembley, separated by three years at AERE Harwell. A Fellow of the Institute of Physics, Mr. McVickers is chairman of the Joint Committee for HNC and HND in applied physics and assessor in physics.

Edmund Watson (centre), who is retiring as Director of the Department of Industry's East Midlands Regional Office, with Norman Lott (right) and Robert McVickers, who have been appointed Regional Directors of the East Midlands and South West Regional Offices respectively.

Ferrous Foundries EDC to be set up

The National Economic Development Council has agreed to the setting up of an Economic Development Committee for Ferrous Foundries.

Iron and steel foundries supply essential inputs to a wide range of industries, notably machine tools, process plant and motors, and their significance is quite disproportionate to their size in terms of their employment or output. The EDC would concern itself initially with the way in which supplies of iron and steel castings might be maintained. The difficulties in this area were noted in NEDO's 'Industrial Review to 1977'* where it was pointed out that foundries are increasingly facing problems in financing necessary re-equipment for modernising capacity, for expanding it where necessary and for improving pollution control and working conditions so as to be better able to comply with new pollution regulations.

The Ferrous Foundries EDC is likely to be concerned also with problems of the longer term, eg ways of overcoming manpower shortages; energy conservation; the scope for widening the geographical limits of the markets for castings and mitigating the effects of the cycle; the achievement of a healthy balance between independent and 'tied' foundry operations.

*Iron and Steel Castings: Industrial Review to 1977, price 50p NEDO, May 1974.

International Copyright Conventions

The Copyright (International Conventions) (Amendment) Order 1975 SI 1975 No. 431 will come into operation on 16 April 1975. This Order further amends the Copyright (International Conventions) Order 1972. It takes into account the accession of the Togolese Republic to the Berne Copyright Convention and the ratification by Italy of the International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations.

Copies of the Order may be obtained from Sale Branch, The Patent Office, Orpington, Kent BR5 3RD, or from any branch of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 4p, by post 9½p.

BTA to hold 'invisibles' seminar

Speakers representing Government, the tourist trades and the City will take part in a one-day seminar 'Tourism – a leading invisible export' at the Dorchester Hotel, London, on 30 April.

The seminar is being organised by the British Tourist Authority and the Committee on Invisible Exports in co-operation with the *Financial Times*. It will examine the maintenance and future development of tourism.

Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, will speak on 'What Government should expect from the tourist trade'.

Other speakers will include Peter Parker, chairman of the Rockware Group, on 'The visibility of the invisibles'; David Ogilvy, until recently chairman of Ogilvy and Mather International, on 'The world was your market'; Marshall Loeb, senior business editor of *Time* magazine, on 'Britain as we Americans see you'; and Simon Kimmins, chairman of Thomas Cook, on 'The future for British tourism'.

Also speaking at the seminar will be Illtyd Harrington, deputy leader of the Greater London Council; George Skelton, president of the Association of British Travel Agents; Sir Charles Forte, chief executive of Trust Houses Forte; George Hill, chairman and managing director of British Transport Hotels; Miss Erna Low, director of Enjoy Britain and the World; David McKenna, member of British Railways Board; Henry Marking, deputy chairman and managing director of British Airways; Arthur Sandles, leisure editor of the *Financial Times*; Dr. Roy Strong director of the Victoria and Albert Museum; Sir Alexander Glen, chairman of the British Tourist Authority; Sir Mark Henig, chairman of the English Tourist Board; T. Mervyn Jones, chairman of the Wales Tourist Board; Robin MacLellan, chairman of the Scottish Tourist Board; and Leonard Lickorish, director general of the British Tourist Authority.

The theme for the day's programme will be set by a special presentation – 'Tourism as an Invisible' – by the Economist Intelligence Unit.

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

Under Section 35 of the Patents Act 1949 the following patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the date specified.

Number	Grantee	Subject-matter
10 March 1975		
1,112,620	International Standard Electric Corporation	Route selection arrangement for use in a telecommunication exchange
1,162,484	International Standard Electric Corporation	Unit for selective blocking of subscribers for telephone exchanges
1,256,435	International Standard Electric Corporation	Telephone dial mechanism
1,344,063	Agfa-Gevaert (formerly Gevaert-Agfa NV)	Improvements relating to the manufacture of coloured colloid patterns
1,345,331	Agfa-Gevaert (formerly Gevaert-Agfa NV)	Photographic process using a subsequent heat transfer step
962,772	County Commercial Cars Ltd.	Improvements in or relating to motor vehicles
1,152,842	Dowty Mining Equipment Ltd.	Roof support assembly suitable for use in mines
1,295,975	Mefina SA	Improvements in or relating to a sewing machine
1,211,542	Price Brothers and Co. Ltd.	Improvements in or relating to cushioning materials
1,106,752	Harry Jacobson	Improvements in or relating to a garment closure
18 March 1975		
1,339,487	Agfa-Gevaert Aktiengesellschaft	Photographic dry copying process
1,341,092	Agfa-Gevaert Aktiengesellschaft	Photographic dry copying material
1,342,971	Agfa-Gaevaert Aktiengesellschaft	Photographic dry copying process
1,353,810	Agfa-Gevaert Aktiengesellschaft	Photographic dry copying process
1,228,309	Etat Francais	Solid propellant igniter
1,372,461	Medicor Muvek	Stethoscope

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patent Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

E. Armitage
Comptroller

Design Centre offers books by post service

The Design Council has launched a new specialist mail order book list. Books – 160 titles – on all aspects of design – serious and fringe, traditional and modern, theoretical and practical – are now available for rapid supply by post from The Design Centre bookshop.

Design books which previously could be obtained only through a limited number of specialised outlets have now become more accessible. The range covers the mainstream of design in most of its manifestations, from graphics to planning, architecture to design education, and engineering to poster design, as well as books on the history of methods and movements in design.

The books included in the list have been carefully selected to provide an authoritative guide for all those involved and interested in design. Copies of the mail order leaflet are available free from The Design Centre bookshop, 28 Haymarket, London SW1Y 4SU, or by phone from Karin Scarlett (tel. 01-839 8000).

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Peter Shore to visit Gulf States

Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, left on 2 April for a week's visit to Bahrain, Qatar and Abu Dhabi and Dubai.

His programme includes talks on economic and industrial co-operation with ministers in these States. The emphasis is on the Arab States' plans for economic development, especially major infrastructure projects and the ways in which Britain can contribute further to these plans. Mr. Shore will return to London on 9 April.

Changes in domestic air fares

The Civil Aviation Authority has approved increases in United Kingdom air fares from 1 April following applications by the 14 British airlines operating on domestic air routes which were heard at a public hearing on 11 and 13 March 1975.

In approving the increases the Authority recognises that domestic air services have been underpriced for a number of years. The aim, the Authority feels, should be to increase fares on the domestic routes to fully remunerative levels in the next two years or so.

British Caledonian Airways had argued that a premium should be charged on the London-Glasgow shuttle service. The Authority did not yet feel there was sufficient information about the relative costs of the service or its competitive impact to enable it to apply a differential in the context of the present application.

The principal changes are as follows:

Trunk and related routes

Fares between Heathrow/Gatwick/Luton/Stansted and Edinburgh/Glasgow/Belfast/Prestwick, the normal tourist one-way fare increased by £2 from £17 to £19, the tourist one-way off-peak fare by £2 (from £11 to £13) and the tourist round trip excursion fare by £4 (from £22 to £26).

On the related routes Bournemouth/Southampton / Portsmouth / Southend-Edinburgh/Glasgow/Prestwick, increases of £2.30 have been approved on the tourist one-way fare (from £17.00 to £19.30) and the tourist one-way off-peak fare, and £4.60 on the tourist round trip excursion fare.

Other routes

The Authority has also approved increases on the following routes:

- Other Internal Routes: 10 per cent on tourist fares with some exceptions
- Scottish Internal Routes: 15 per cent on tourist fares with some exceptions
- Channel Islands Routes: 10 per cent on tourist fares. Inter-island Routes to be increased by 5 per cent
- Belfast Routes: 15 per cent on tourist fares with the exception of Manchester-Belfast which will be increased by 10 per cent
- Isle of Man Routes: 15 per cent on tourist fares with several exceptions
- Isle of Scilly Routes: 10 per cent on tourist fares.

The above increases will also be subject in certain cases to the passenger load supplement to be charged from 1 April 1975 at some airports of the Aerodrome Owners Association. This will be at the rate of 30p per passenger on one-way fares and 60p on round-trip fares with exceptions, where the charge will be 60p on one-way fares between two such airports and £1.20 on round-trip fares between two such airports.

Full details of all increases and changes approved will be published in the CAA's *Official Record.*

New measures for avoiding civil air crew fatigue were announced in Parliament on 25 March by Stanley Clinton Davis, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Companies, Aviation and Shipping at the Department of Trade (*Trade and Industry*, 28 March 1975, page 812). Our picture shows the Minister (left) at a special conference held to explain the new measures to the press which was also attended by Lord Boyd-Carpenter (centre), Chairman of the Civil Aviation Authority, and Group Captain Douglas Bader, who chaired the Committee on Flight Time Limitations which recommended the new measures.

Marcel Cavaillé the French Secretary of State for Transport, was in London on 25 March for talks on the Concorde project with Tony Benn, the British Secretary of State for Industry. The Ministers noted the recent progress that had been made on the Anglo-French project and that their efforts to bring the aircraft into service early were succeeding. Air France and British Airways propose to introduce the Concorde into commercial service at the very beginning of 1976, appreciably sooner than had been anticipated. The latest estimates of expenditure were also reviewed by the Ministers, who propose to meet in the future at least every six months. M. Cavaillé (centre) is shown here at Lancaster House immediately before the meeting examining twin models of the Concorde with Tony Benn (right) and Lord Beswick, Minister of State for Industry.

Prime Minister opens new helicopter terminal

The Prime Minister opened the new £170,000 helicopter terminal at St. Mary's in the Scilly Isles on 1 April.

The airport is owned by the Department of Trade and the Prime Minister was accompanied at the ceremony by Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade.

The Department placed the contract for the new terminal with Pendrethan Quarries Ltd. in June 1974 for completion by 31 March 1975. The new terminal and control tower were therefore operational on schedule.

New edition of ABC leaflet

The Civil Aviation Authority has published a new edition of its leaflet* on Advance Booking Charters, which explains what the public should know before they book them. It answers such questions as how to book; what the rules are about cancelling or transferring a booking; what happens if a passenger misses his flight; and what are the drawbacks of ABCs compared to scheduled airlines.

About 100,000 leaflets are being distributed to the travelling public through ABTA retail agents and to Consumer Advice Centres throughout the country.

* 'Advance Booking Charters – what you need to know before you book' – available free from the Civil Aviation Authority, PO Box 41, Cheltenham, Glos., or it can be seen at travel agents and at many Consumer Advice Centres.

Appointments to Transport Users' Consultative Committee, West Midlands

Eighteen members have been appointed to the Transport Users' Consultative Committee for the West Midlands Area by Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection. Two others will be appointed shortly.

The members appointed are:

*Miss G. Arnott, Mrs. D. Emmerson, BA, Mr. G. C. Bache, Councillor J. Greenaway, MBE JP, Mr. H. Backhouse, *Mr. N. J. Griffin, Mr. R. G. Beddoes, Mr. H. M. Lewis, Mr. J. Brown, *Mrs. A. Marshall, *Mr. P. J. Bushell, Mr. S. Martin, JP, Mrs. P. E. Carter, JP, *Councillor J. Phillips, Mr. E. V. A. Childs, Mrs. M. R. C. Stewart, MA, Mr. J. F. Cooke, JP, *Councillor J. D. Winn.

* New members.

The Committee members, who are unpaid volunteers, were appointed after consultation with numerous organisations under the provisions of the Transport Act 1962. They will hold office until 29 February 1976 under the Chairman, Mr. L. V. Pike.

The Secretary is Mr. G. Gribble and the Committee Office is at 407/8 Windsor House, 3 Temple Row, Birmingham B2 5JX.

Area Committees, independent bodies that look after the interests of the rail travelling public, are established under the provisions of Section 56 of the Transport Act 1962. They are empowered to consider, and where it appears to them desirable, make recommendations about any matter, except charges, affecting the services and facilities provided by the British Railways Board, the British Docks Board and the National Freight Corporation and any subsidiary of these bodies, which has been the subject of representations to the Committees, or which the Secretary of State has referred to them, or which the Committees decide they should consider.

In the case of proposals for the complete withdrawal of railway passenger services from any line or station, they also have the duty of considering objections which are lodged with them, and of reporting on the hardship, if any, which they consider will be caused by the proposed closure, and of making any proposals for mitigating that hardship.

Area Committees are prepared to take up inquiries and complaints from members of the public who feel, for instance, that changes have resulted in a deterioration in service and have not been able to get satisfaction from British Rail themselves. The addresses of the local Committees are displayed in all railway stations.

New safety regulations for children's toys

More stringent safety requirements for manufacturers and importers of children's toys came into force on 1 April under the provisions of the Toys (Safety) Regulations 1974.

The operative date for wholesalers and retailers is 1 October 1975.

From these dates more stringent limits apply for arsenic, cadmium and lead in paint on toys and a limit for mercury is introduced for which no limit was previously prescribed. The dates also apply to the new requirement on the flammability of pile fabrics from which toys are made. Warnings (about suffocation) on plastic bags in which toys are sold cease to be an alternative to the use of bags made from film of a specified minimum thickness (38 microns) on these dates.

Notes

The Toys (Safety) Regulations 1974 made under the Consumer Prosection Act 1961 replaced and extended the Toys (Safety) Regulations 1967.

Most of the requirements in the new regulations came into operation on 1 October 1974. Since the regulations were made responsibility for the safety of consumer goods has been transferred from the Home Office to DPCP.

The new limits for toxic substances in paint on toys as compared with the old limits are:

	1967 Regulations ppm	1974 Regulations ppm
Arsenic	250	100
Lead	5,000	2,500
Soluble barium	250	500
Soluble chromium	250	250
Soluble cadmium	250	100
Soluble mercury	—	100
Soluble antimony	250	250

The requirement concerning the flammability of pile fabrics is that they must be capable of satisfying the requirements specified in British Standard 4569 : 1970 concerning surface flash.

The requirements which came into operation on 1 October 1974 included (i) a limit of 24 volts on the operation of electrical toys; (ii) a prohibition on accessible sharp points and edges; (iii) components used as eyes and other facial features must be securely attached; (iv) chiming mechanisms consisting of wires, spikes or rods must be enclosed in a protective casing which is not itself the outer casing of the toy.

King & Co
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1 Snow Hill, London, EC1
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Industrial and commercial property

Fresh food reference – Price Commission report for July to December

The Price Commission's Report on the Fresh Food Reference for the period July to December 1974 has been published (HMSO 55p).

It describes prices and price movements for bacon, eggs, meat, poultry, fish, fruit and vegetables in the period July to December 1974 and over 1974 as a whole. It shows that:

- during 1974 fresh food prices rose less than other food prices
- the Commission's index of fresh food prices in 1974 recorded an increase of 5.4 per cent compared with an increase of 14.4 per cent in the retail price index for all food – prices of manufactured foods having increased significantly more than fresh food prices;
- the Commission's index, based on average expenditure by households on fresh foods, stood at £5.00 a week in January 1974, at £4.77 in July and at £5.27 in December;
- this increase of 50p in the index between July and December was made up of increases in expenditure on meat (+19p), eggs (+17p), bacon (+13p) and fish (+3p) and a decrease in expenditure on fruit and vegetables (−2p);
- for the year as a whole the prices of eggs, cheaper cuts of beef, lamb and most fish fell, but prices of bacon, pork, poultry and most fruit and vegetables rose.

The report comments: 'While prices do reflect seasonal or cyclical movements in supply and demand, there is no doubt that an underlying pressure of rising costs was one of the factors pushing up the general level of prices.'

Retail and wholesale price movements

The report compares changes in wholesale and retail prices during the second half of 1974, reviews prices for 1974 as a whole and makes some comparisons between different types of shops.

It shows that between July and December, the wholesale and retail prices of most fresh foods monitored moved in parallel.

Prices in towns and other areas

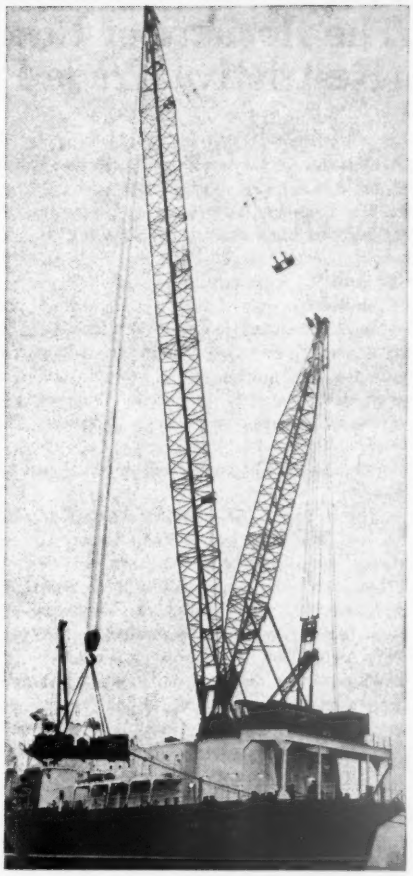
The report goes on to discuss the results of two surveys of prices in medium and small towns. These have indicated some consistent patterns in average prices of some fresh foods compared with cities and large towns, for example, gammon and back rashers of bacon were cheaper in medium and small towns, but leg of pork was dearer.

The report also refers to prices in the north of Scotland where fresh food prices were found to be appreciably higher in remote towns and villages than in the nearest large town.

The Fresh Food Reference was made to the Price Commission in September 1973 by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The Commission was asked to keep the prices of fresh foods under continuous review and to make regular reports on prices and margins. The Commission decided that its surveillance over the course of prices could be exercised through the regular monitoring of retail prices, and through special long-term in-depth studies into certain fresh foods.

The first report on the regular monitoring of prices covering September 1973 to February 1974 was published on 30 April 1974; the second, for the period January to July 1974, was published on 28 November 1974.

This report was submitted on 25 February 1975. The Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection and the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food have decided that it should be published.



Stern of the *Hartland Point*, which has been refitted by Marine Oil Industry Repairs Ltd. (MOIRA), North Shields, at a cost of £2 million, to prepare her for repair and maintenance work among the North Sea oil rigs. The concept was developed by MOIRA in conjunction with the Offshore Supplies Office, Department of Energy, which provided financial assistance under Section 8 of the Industry Act. The refit included the installation of a crane (see picture) with a jib length of 220 ft. The vessel's extensive workshop has been recommissioned and accommodation for up to 300 workforce and crew has been modernised.

New designated safety zones

Ten new safety zones surrounding fixed offshore installations on the UK Continental Shelf were designated in an Order published on 26 March.

The Order, laid before Parliament under the Continental Shelf Act, 1964, forbids ships of all nationalities to go within 500 metres of the installations concerned, except with the permission of the Secretary of State, or,

- in connection with repair to submarine cables or pipelines;
- to provide services or transport to or from an installation;
- to perform duties relating to the safety of navigation;
- when carrying out movements to save life or property;
- owing to bad weather, or when in distress.

All 33 fixed installations at present employed in the exploitation of the UK Continental Shelf are now protected by a designated safety zone.

The Order will take effect on 17 April 1975, subject to Parliamentary approval.

Penalties for contravening the Order are, on summary conviction, a fine not exceeding £100, or imprisonment for up to three months, or both, and on conviction on indictment to an unlimited fine, or imprisonment for up to one year, or both.

The installations protected by the new Order are:

Name or designation of installation	Registered owner	Field
OIL		
30/16A	Shell UK Exploration and Production Co.	Auk
21/10FA (Graythorp 1)	BP Oil Development Ltd.	Forties
21/10FC (Highland 1)	BP Oil Development Ltd.	Forties
GAS		
49/18B	Amoco UK Exploration Co.	Indefatigable
49/27F	Amoco UK Exploration Co.	Leman Bank
47/8A	Amoco UK Exploration Co	Rough
49/17CD	Conoco North Sea Inc.	Viking
49/17DD	Conoco North Sea Inc.	Viking
49/17ED	Conoco North Sea Inc.	Viking
49/17HD	Conoco North Sea Inc.	Viking

The Register of Restrictive Trading Agreements (Restrictive Trade Practices Acts 1956 to 1973)

Additions and amendments to the Register
A list of additions and amendments made to the alphabetical index to the Register between 1 January and 31 March 1975 is given below; the amendments are shown in italics.

'D' and 'F' Agreements
Also given below, headed 'D' and 'F' Agreements, is a schedule which brings up to date at 31 March 1975 particulars of these agreements which have been determined or varied.

A full explanation of the basis on which these two lists have been compiled, and the meaning of the symbols used, was published in *Trade and Industry* (page 22) on 2 January 1975.

Agreements not to be referred to the Restrictive Practices Court
The Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection may, on the representation of the Director General of Fair Trading give directions under Section 9(2) of the Act of 1968 discharging him, during their continuance in force, from the duty of referring an agreement to the Restrictive Practices Court. Further Lists (commencing 11 April 1969) headed as this paragraph is headed, have been published periodically in the *Board of Trade Journal* (now incorporated in *Trade and Industry*) giving details of agreements in respect of which directions under the subsection have been given and are in force. These agreements are indicated in the Index to the Register by the symbol 'B', but no directions have been issued, during the quarter 1 January-31 March 1975.

Inspection of the Register
The Register may be inspected between 10 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. on any weekday except Saturday and certain holidays at any of the following addresses:

Director General,
Office of Fair Trading,
Chancery House, Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1SP

Office of Fair Trading,
9 Hope Street, Edinburgh EH2 4EL

Department of Commerce,
176 Newtownbreda Road, Belfast BT8 4QS

'D' and 'F' Agreements

Registered No. of Agreements	Commodity	D or F	Date
2575	Pharmaceutical products	F	March 1975
3835	Bread	D	Jan. 1975
3850	External plant telephone cable (Post Office tenders)	D	March 1975
3851	Switchgear cables	D	March 1975
3852	External plant telephone cable (non Post Office business)	D	March 1975

Additions and amendments to the Register

Registered No. of Agreements	Commodity	
	B	
3835	Bread	D 1/75
	E	
3850	External plant telephone cable (Post Office tenders)	D 3/75
3852	External plant telephone cable (non Post Office business)	D 3/75
3853	External plant telephone cable	
	F	
3846	Fish, Lowestoft	E 12/74
1274	Fish	*F 7/73 add C 6/74*
	N	
3366	Newspapers and periodicals, W. Midlands	*add D 2/75*
	P	
2575	Pharmaceutical products	*add F 3/75*
3840	Pipeline inspection crawlers	
	S	
3851	Switchgear cables	*D 3/75*
	T	
3849	Telephone cables	

The fee for inspecting the Register is 50p per day, but if less than five agreements are inspected the fee is 10p for each agreement.

Indexes to the Register, one as published in *Trade and Industry* and one in which commodities are grouped by classes, may be inspected at these addresses free of charge.

Inaugural call between Britain and the Netherlands, launching the market trial of Confravision between the two countries. From 1 April, businessmen using Post Office studios in Birmingham, Bristol, Glasgow, London or Manchester can try out Confravision with their associates in The Hague, or in Sweden – at Stockholm or Malmo. At home, Confravision calls can be set up between any of the five British cities. The picture shows senior Post Office executives, led by Mr. James Hodgson, senior director of External Telecommunications (centre) in the London studio at Euston. With him are Holger Goerling of the Swedish PTT (at far end) who is chairman of a Confravision project group representing major West European countries and D. James King (on Mr. Hodgson's left), of the London Chamber of Commerce. The other two members of the London team, both from Post Office External Telecommunications, are Michael Ford (on Mr. Hodgson's right), head of Marketing and Service Development, and Anthony Hawkins, head of Service Policy, Rates and Tariffs.

Technology News

TRRL exhibits at Transport Expo 75

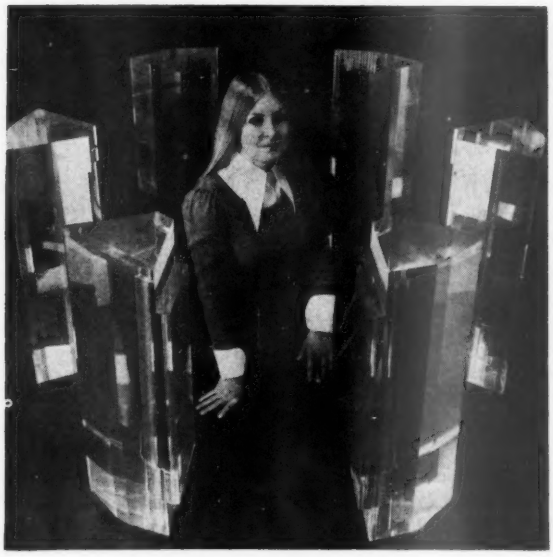
Dial-a-Bus, Driver Communication, Urban Traffic Control and new Urban Transport Systems (Minitram) will be featured in Transport and Road Research Laboratory exhibits on the British Department of the Environment stand (No. 114) at Transport Expo 75 at Le Bourget Airport, Paris, from 15 to 20 April 1975.

Photographs, illuminated maps and a film explain the operation of the experimental Dial-a-Bus system which is now operating at Harlow, Essex. Three 16-seater buses, in radio contact with a dispatcher in a central office, respond to telephone calls from the public, pick up passengers at their homes or other convenient places, and take them to their destinations. The experiment is part of a programme being used to determine the attractiveness of Dial-a-Bus in Britain, and to assess the value of this type of transport to the community.

TRRL is also involved in a European programme of research into improved methods of communicating with drivers, and one method, using a changeable message panel in the vehicle is shown at Transport Expo 75. The system, known as 'AWARE' (Advance WARning Equipment) has a display unit mounted on the vehicle fascia. It contains a series of legends which can be illuminated in various combinations to give a wide variety of messages about the immediate traffic situation. The messages are selected at traffic control centre, transmitted by telephone lines to roadside stations and then, from a loop of wire buried in the road surface, to vehicles passing the station. The legends can be in any language and the panels are interchangeable, allowing drivers of any nationality to receive warnings in their own language.

The use of Urban Traffic Control (UTC) systems to reduce city-centre journey times – mainly by raising the standard of traffic signal control – is also shown. The Transyt method of traffic signal co-ordination, developed at TRRL, now in use in major British cities, and tested in Switzerland, Spain, USA and France, is explained. Experimental results have produced consistently the shortest average journey times of any controlled method. A recent development of Transyt, in which signal operation is biased to give advantage to buses, is also exhibited.

The Minitram exhibit compares the manpower requirements of different industries and shows that the bus industry is very labour intensive. Possible use of automation in urban transport is considered. Two items of recent TRRL research are shown: the first concerns the needs of passengers on an automatic transport system and describes research on passenger behaviour where factors such as door width, door opening speeds, vehicle layout and station platform designs have been investigated with the help of volunteer passengers, including elderly and disabled people, mothers with pushchairs, and small children. The second points out that the integration of a new segregated form of transport – Minitram – requires considerable care. A full-scale mock-up of a Minitram vehicle is displayed, together with results of a study by consultants, and photomontages showing the guide-way in various situations in a typical British city.



A plastic scintillator radiation detector produced at the Nuclear Enterprises Edinburgh Laboratories for atomic particle research. These particular segments, designed to be contained in a cylindrical installation, were supplied to the University of Bologna. Sheets of the same material will now be used by CERN, the European Organisation for Nuclear Research in Geneva for the new 300 geV super proton synchroton in 1976. The sheets will be used to form tents at tube junctions to detect radiation.

Chief Scientist to open NEL symposium

Sir Ieuan Maddock, Chief Scientist, Department of Industry, will open a one-day senior management symposium entitled 'Profit from Group Technology', which the National Engineering Laboratory is holding on Wednesday 16 April, at the Royal Society, London.

As a method of organising work flow in a factory engaged on batch manufacture – in which machines and other facilities are used to make different components and finished products in successive batches – Group Technology has been shown to produce significant reductions in work-in-progress and throughput times, with improved profitability. The symposium offers delegates a chance to see how it applies to their firms.

Dr. D. T. N. Williamson, one of the foremost advocates of Group Technology will provide a broad appreciation of the subject and representatives of four companies will present selected case studies.

Further details from Symposium Organiser, Birniehill Institute, NEL, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QU (tel. East Kilbride 20222, ext. 570).

Radiation detectors for Geneva

Nuclear Enterprises has received a £300,000 order for plastic scintillator radiation detectors from CERN, the European Organisation for Nuclear Research in Geneva. This is believed to be the largest single order for radiation detectors of this type. 2,000 sheets of NE110 plastic scintillator are being supplied to form the detector array for neutrino experiments with the new 300GeV super proton synchroton at CERN next year. The transparent material which transmits light will detect radiation when viewed by photomultiplyer tube. The first consignments have already been flown out of Edinburgh Airport and the remainder are being scheduled for transport by air and road over the next six months.

Since production started in Edinburgh in 1956 Nuclear Enterprises have perfected highly specialised techniques for manufacturing the detectors, and their research and development programme is supplemented by university consultants throughout the world.

A major expansion recently announced at the Edinburgh plant includes a considerably enlarged Chemistry Department.

In addition to their use in particle research at establishments such as CERN, Switzerland, Brookhaven, USA, and Rutherford in Britain, radiation detectors of this type play an important part in space exploration by satellites, sea-bed mineral surveys, nuclear power station monitoring, and medical diagnosis.

Britain

Civil Aviation Authority – the first three years

by Lord Boyd-Carpenter, Chairman of the CAA

Lord Boyd-Carpenter, Chairman of the Civil Aviation Authority

The decision to set up the Civil Aviation Authority and to 'hive off' to an independent regulatory body most of what Government Departments had previously done in civil aviation was an imaginative and even adventurous move. There had been independent regulatory bodies previously but never on the scale of the CAA, with its wide responsibilities not only for economic and safety regulation and for advising the Government on civil aviation matters such as airport planning but also for running, jointly with the Ministry of Defence, the country's air traffic control services.

A great deal of thought went into planning the new Authority – from the Edwards Report, which first proposed it, to a Government White Paper in 1969, the Civil Aviation Act 1971 and finally the 1972 Policy Guidance approved by Parliament. There was a general consensus of opinion covering all political parties that setting up the CAA was the right decision, as was evidenced by the fact that a Labour Government was responsible for the policy decision of the White Paper and a Conservative Government for the necessary legislation. After three years' experience of the new Authority it is now possible to see how this body has carried out the role for which it was created.

In recommending the establishment of the CAA the Edwards Committee was seeking a regulatory framework which reflected the need to treat air transport needs as an integrated system, and to take a long view of them undistracted by the changes and chances of politics. It saw the previous division of regulatory responsibilities between the Board of Trade, the Air Transport Licensing Board and the Air Registration Board as a source of weakness in the system as a whole, and envisaged that by bringing these responsibilities together under one organisation it would be possible to achieve a more effective co-ordination. It was thought also to be important to bring supervision of safety and regulation of the economic development of the industry close together in the same agency from the beginning, and to prevent in future the unsettling effect on civil aviation of having responsibility for it transferred every couple of years from one Department to another.

At the same time the existence of the CAA as an independent statutory body outside Government would make it necessary for the Government to work out and state its civil aviation policy clearly and publicly, in a way that had not been done in the past, so that the CAA could be in a position to implement that policy. In other words, setting up the CAA was to be not only a means of creating more effective regulatory machinery but also a stimulus to Government in defining the broad objectives.

Economic policy

These broad objectives were spelt out in the Government's Civil Aviation Policy Guidance of 1972, which was approved by Parliament. Inevitably the greater part of this Guidance was devoted to economic strategy, in particular air transport licensing. This has obviously been an area of much concern to the Authority. Benefiting from its own internal economic and statistical back-up services – which were not previously available on this scale either to the Air Transport Licensing Board or to the Board of Trade – the Authority has been able to play a more positive and creative role in the economic regulation of the industry.

The implications and significance of the Authority's economic regulation will be discussed in greater detail in a subsequent article. In general, the Authority has aimed to relate its policies to market realities and to encourage greater flexibility and greater choice for the consumer.

The changeover in the industry from a period of rapid growth to one of steeply-rising costs and stagnant demand has, of course, accentuated the need for the industry to tailor its services to the needs and wishes of customers and potential customers. The Authority's introduction of Advance Booking Charter facilities, its support for part-charter arrangements and Advance Purchase Excursion fares on scheduled services, and its willingness to allow the experiment of 'fly-drive' charters, are examples of the way in which the Authority has encouraged a widening of the market to satisfy specific needs, and to counter the decline in traffic which economic conditions have produced.

The deterioration of the country's economic climate and the particularly intense impact of the immense increase in oil prices on the civil aviation industry have naturally created problems for the Authority in its economic regulation. These have been especially acute in the licensing of air travel

The Civil Aviation Authority has its own aircraft. This Hawker Siddeley 748 turbo-prop aircraft is used for checking navigational aids and testing pilots.

organisers, many of whom are peculiarly susceptible to shifts in the economic situation.

In the first year of licensing – 1973 – no passenger of a licensed air travel organiser was stranded abroad because of the financial failure of the organiser concerned, but 1974 saw the collapse of Court Line and its associated travel companies, which underlined the need both to be even more stringent in screening organisers for financial health and fitness and to increase the protection given to travellers when a travel company fails. It is for this reason that the Authority has been obliged to increase substantially the bonds which organisers must deposit as an insurance for travellers in the event of financial failure.

One of the Authority's tasks is to be the Government's adviser on airport planning requirements. This is an area where the Authority has been able to make considerable progress and to analyse problems which had been evident for many years but not seriously tackled – for example, general aviation facilities in the South East, helicopter operations in London, and the future of the Scottish Highland and Islands airports and air services. Large geographical areas studied by the Authority in the context of airport requirements include central England, northern England, south-west England and Wales, and south-east England.

Taken together, the results of these studies, leading to recommendations to the Secretary of State for Trade, should make a significant contribution to the evolution of a national airport strategy.

Safety regulation

In keeping a close watch on airlines' financial health, the Authority has been able, because of its joint responsibility for economic and safety regulation, to watch for any reaction on safety arising from financial weaknesses. This cross-feed of information between the economic and safety sides was one of the principal reasons for establishing comprehensive regulatory machinery in the form of the CAA. In addition, the Authority enjoys the advantage of combining the responsibilities for both operational and airworthiness safety work which were previously divided between the Board of Trade and the Air Registration Board.

Clearly many safety matters have operational as well as

A public hearing of a route licensing application taking place at Aviation House.

Civil Aviation Authority

continued

airworthiness implications. The most obvious example is the reporting of incidents and defects which the Authority has decided to make mandatory. The question whether this reporting should continue to be on a voluntary basis or not had been a burning question for many years long before the CAA was set up. Bringing the various safety responsibilities together within a single Controllerate of Safety in the CAA has made it that much easier to tackle the points of principle involved and to make the detailed studies and elaborate preparations necessary for introducing an effective compulsory and comprehensive scheme, and for making sure that the information so obtained is fully used to promote safety in the air.

Another difficult safety question with a long history behind it is flight time limitations. Here again, the Authority, with the assistance of the Committee which it set up under the chairmanship of Group Captain Bader (a member of the Authority), has been able to make a thorough review leading to detailed proposals now being put into legislative form. In addition, the Authority is currently formulating proposals for introducing improved preventative medicine techniques in relation to pilots and air traffic control officers.

A further analysis of the Authority's safety work will be described in a later article in *Trade and Industry*.

Air traffic control services

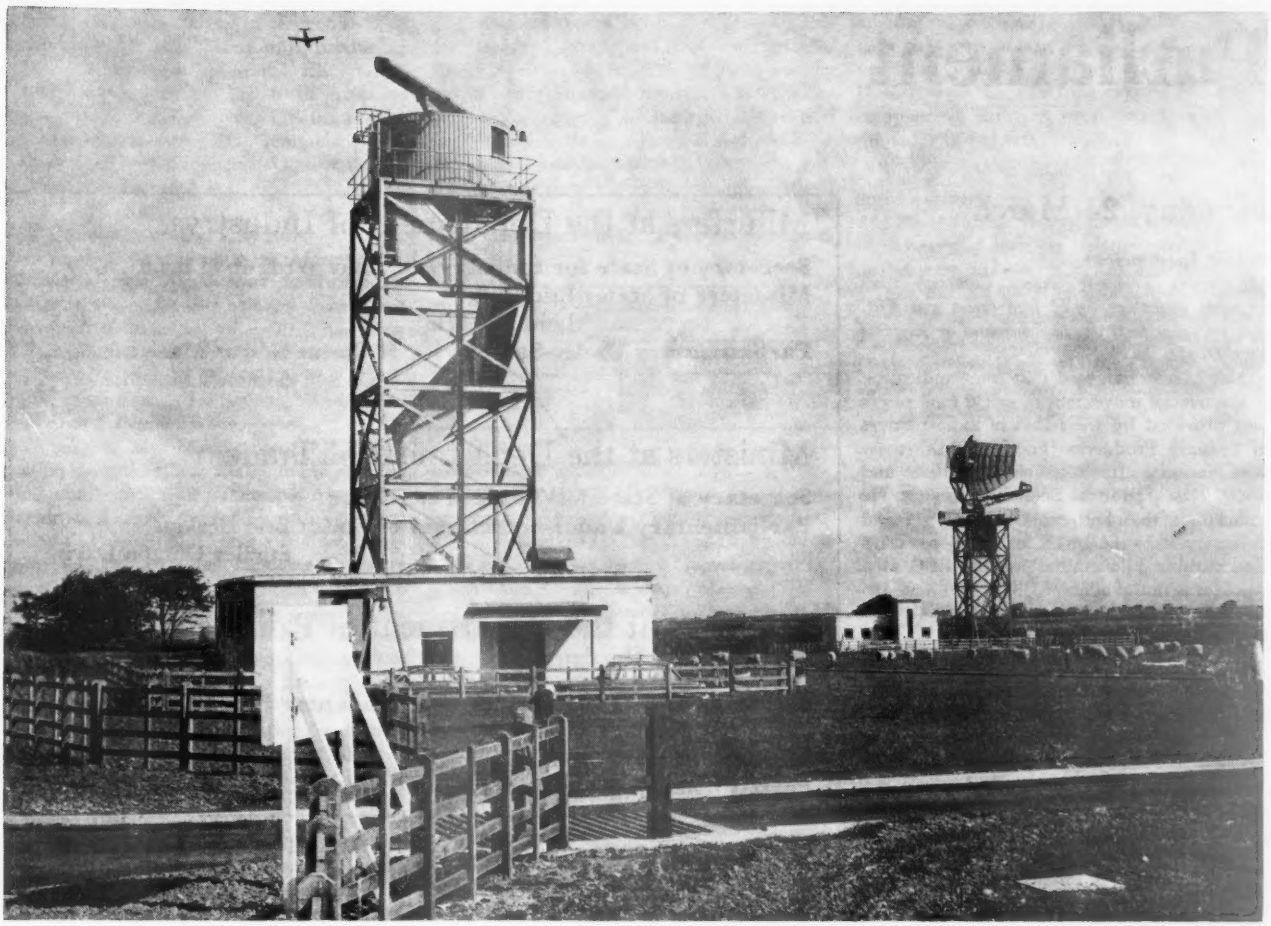
About 80 per cent of the employees of the Authority work within the National Air Traffic Services, which also account for the greatest proportion of the Authority's expenditure. Since the CAA took on responsibilities for the civil side of these services, there has been a radical improvement and reorganisation, with the phased introduction of the most sophisticated and modern technology available. These changes have been carefully planned over a number of years with the long-term future in mind.

Despite the set-backs suffered recently by civil aviation as a result of inflation and increased fuel costs, air traffic movements are certain to increase in the long term, and it is the job of the Civil Aviation Authority and the National Air Traffic Services to keep up with, and indeed to anticipate, this increased activity and the increasing speeds of aircraft in the interests of both efficiency and the promotion of greater safety.

Improvements in radar technology have made possible the introduction of better facilities for the air traffic controllers at both the London Air Traffic Control Centre at West Drayton and the new Air Traffic Control Sub-Centre at Manchester – brighter and clearer radar displays with more detailed information identifying aircraft and their heights. Further improvements are planned which will be introduced at these centres and at the new Scottish Air Traffic Control Centre at Prestwick. Meanwhile a new computer at West Drayton, which is now coming fully into operation, is providing controllers here and at Manchester with automatic information on flight plans.

Progress has also been made in replacing obsolescent instrument landing system equipment with more modern installations, providing operators with improved facilities for landing in bad weather, and in installing new more-sophisticated beacons to facilitate greater accuracy in navigation.

Controllers at work in the London Air Traffic Control Centre at West Drayton, Middlesex.



The Burrington long-range radar station.

Finance

The cost of air traffic control services, like the cost of the Authority's economic and safety regulatory work, falls at present partly on the user and partly (through Government grant) on the taxpayer. One of the objectives set by Government and Parliament for the Authority when it was set up was to move towards financial self-sufficiency, so that by 1977/78 it would no longer need to rely on a Government grant. The philosophy behind this, which the Authority fully accepts, was that the full cost of providing services necessary for civil aviation should fall ultimately on the user of the services and *not* on the general taxpayer. This policy would in any event have obliged the Authority to increase substantially its various charges, which in practically all cases had been heavily subsidised for many years prior to the coming into being of the CAA. The high rate of inflation has, of course, made the task imposed on the Authority much more difficult and is compelling it to make proportionately very large increases in its charges.

The area of greatest loss is in providing the very expensive *en route* navigation services. Although some progress has been made in increasing the recovery rate for these services, this is subject to international agreement through Eurocontrol and is therefore not completely within the Authority's control. The system internationally agreed also related the percentage of cost recovered to the lower costs of past years. This whole system was agreed before the Authority came into existence. However, apart from this area of expenditure, the Authority is hopeful of reaching the target of breaking even within the next three years.

This goal will be reached not simply by increasing charges, although this is inevitable, but also by keeping a close control over the Authority's internal costs. As a first step in this direction the Authority introduced during its first year internal financial management and accounting procedures on a commercial basis, to which this area of work had never before been subject when it is largely the responsibility of the civil service. The most critical scrutiny is being given to all areas of the Authority's activities.

Policy review

The Authority is currently co-operating with the Government on the review which the Government instituted of civil aviation policy, as embodied in the 1972 Civil Aviation Policy Guidance and 'in the light of the present economic and financial position and prospects of the British civil air transport industry'. Although this is an important review, it is not another free-ranging inquiry of the kind undertaken by the Edwards Committee. The Government has decided to concentrate, with the assistance of the Authority, on the economic aspects of the industry and not to bring into review other matters such as regulatory machinery.

The Authority has now been in existence for three years. These have been, as it turned out, years of peculiar difficulty and stress for all involved in aviation. But the Authority can, and does, claim that despite this, and the inevitable problems of a new organisation, or it has made very substantial progress in all its main areas of activity, and is at present engaged in putting through a number of major measures of improvement in civil aviation. It has also re-organised itself and, with a handful of exceptions, its staff are no longer seconded civil servants but servants of the Authority.

Parliament

Monday, 24 March

World food prices

Mr. Teddy Taylor (Glasgow, Cathcart) asked by what percentage world food prices and EEC food prices, respectively, had increased or decreased since October 1974.

Mr. Maclennan said that some indication of the overall movement of world food prices was provided by the Index of Export Prices of Primary Producers (Food), published by the National Institute of Economic and Social Research in its Economic Review. He understood that between October 1974 and February 1975 the Index fell by 5½ per cent. Comparable information for the EEC as a whole was not available.

Working conditions in South Africa

Mr. Carol Mather (Esher) wanted the Secretary of State for Trade to make a statement about the implementation of proposals in the White Paper, Wages and Conditions of African Workers Employed by British firms in South Africa.

In response, Mr. Shore said: 'I have asked over 500 British companies to publicise improvements in wages and working conditions of African employees of their South African affiliates. A First Secretary (Labour) has taken up post in our Embassy in Pretoria.'

Trade missions to South Africa

Mr. Frank Hooley (Sheffield, Heeley) wanted to know how many Government-supported or Government-sponsored trade missions would visit South Africa in 1975.

Mr. Shore replied: 'During 1975 17 missions are expected to visit South Africa under the Government's Outward Missions Scheme.'

British tourist authorities

Sir George Young (Ealing, Acton) asked the Secretary of State for Trade whether he would merge the British Tourist Authority with the national tourist boards.

Mr. Clinton Davis said that the Development of Tourism Act 1969 established these bodies as four separate units. There were no plans for amending the statute.

Financial support for tourist boards

Mr. Jerry Wiggin (Weston-super-Mare) asked the Secretary of State for Trade, if he would publish a table showing the amount of Government support through the English Tourist Board to the West Country Regional Board as compared with the contributions made to the Scottish and Welsh Tourist Boards; and if he would show the number of tourists in the year for the West Country, Scotland and Wales.

In response, Mr. Clinton Davis circulated tabulated replies (below) in the Official Report. He added that, as would be apparent, there was no appropriate basis for comparison, given the different range of responsibilities of National and Regional Tourist Boards.

Ministers at the Department of Industry

Secretary of State for Industry: Anthony Wedgwood Benn
Ministers of State: Eric Heffer
Lord Beswick
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Gregor MacKenzie
Michael Meacher

Ministers at the Department of Trade

Secretary of State for Trade: Peter Shore
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Eric Deakins
Stanley Clinton Davis

Ministers at the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection

Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection: Shirley Williams
Minister of State: Alan Williams
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State: Robert Maclennan

Table 1

Grant-in-aid 1973/74:	
Scottish Tourist Board	£712,000
Wales Tourist Board	£537,000
English Tourist Board	£1,750,000
Contribution by the English Tourist Board to the West Country Tourist Board's 1973/74 income of £116,000	£30,000

Table 2

Information about the number of tourists in the year for the West Country, Scotland and Wales is not available. The following table provides estimated number of nights spent by holiday visitors in these three areas in 1973 which is the latest year for which figures are available:

	Million nights
The West Country	111.6
Scotland	57
Wales	55.5

Source: International Passenger Survey; British Home Tourism Survey

The tables above, however, are not an effective basis of comparison. The cost of generalised promotion, information services, research and other schemes of assistance for the tourist industry undertaken by the three National Boards and benefiting individual areas, in the case of England is borne by the English Tourist Board and is not represented in the allotment made to the West Country Tourist Board.

Trade with EEC countries

Mr. Guy Barnett (Greenwich) asked what was the size of the United Kingdom's trade deficit with countries of the EEC to the latest date for which figures were available for 1974. Mr. Neil Marten (Banbury) wanted to know what was the visible trade deficit with EEC, on a balance of payments basis and seasonally adjusted, for the past 12 months.

Mr. Shore answered that in 1974, the visible trade deficit, on a balance of payments basis, with the EEC(8) was provisionally estimated to have been £2,035 million. Comparable figures were not yet available for later periods.

Food and live animal trade with EEC

Mr. Jim Spicer (West Dorset) wanted to know what proportion of the UK trade deficit with EEC countries was attributable to trade in food and live animals.

Mr. Shore replied that, in 1974 the 'crude' trade deficit – the difference between exports valued fob and imports valued cif – in food and live animals with the EEC(8) accounted for 55 per cent of our crude trade deficit in all goods with the Eight. In January and February 1975, taken together, the proportion was 48 per cent.

EEC and customs freedom

Mr. Teddy Taylor asked what had been the effect of British membership of the EEC on our nation's freedom to put additional customs duties and quotas on imports of items like French eggs. East European footwear and Eastern textiles and other items on which representations had been made to him.

Mr. Shore replied: 'Our freedom to increase duties, impose quotas, etc., had long been subject to our obligations under the GATT, the Anglo-Irish Free Trade Area agreement, EFTA, etc. Accession has meant that over most of this field we additionally need to observe our Community obligations. Under the Treaty of Accession the UK retains the right until 30 June 1977 to take independent anti-dumping or countervailing action against imports from outside the en-

larged Community except in respect of CAP products or where a Community producing industry is affected (when the EEC Commission would act on behalf of Member States). For dumping into the UK from other Member States the EEC Commission has powers until 31 December 1977 to authorise protective measures.'

The Community and new jobs

Mr. Teddy Taylor inquired what information the Secretary of State for Industry had about the number of new jobs created in Great Britain as a direct result of investment from the EEC since Great Britain joined that body: and what information he had from EEC sources about the number of jobs created in the EEC as a direct result of investment from Great Britain in the same period.

In answer Mr. MacKenzie said: 'Information is not readily available to indicate the total number of new jobs created in Great Britain as a direct result of investment from the rest of the EEC since the United Kingdom joined. In manufacturing industry alone, however, information collected by my Department's Regional Offices suggests that since January 1973 at least 82 EEC companies have decided to start or to expand operations in Great Britain expected to provide more than 8,000 jobs. A further 25 EEC companies are known to be considering industrial projects which might offer more than another 10,000 new jobs. These figures may not be complete nor do they include jobs created as a result of investment by other countries in Great Britain related to our entry into the EEC. I have no information from EEC sources on the creation of jobs in the rest of the EEC.'

GATT negotiations

Mr. Roger Moate (Faversham) asked for information on the Government's objectives in the current round of GATT negotiations in terms of average percentage reductions in tariffs on industrial goods.

Mr. Shore answered: 'We wish to see the largest possible reduction in tariffs on industrial goods as can be negotiated bearing in mind the need for reciprocity. We also wish to ensure that the deepest cuts are made in the highest tariffs. The negotiating directives for the Commission which the EEC Council agreed at its meeting on 10 February is a worthwhile step towards these objectives.'

Food imports

Mr. Teddy Taylor asked what was the total sum spent on food imports by the United Kingdom in 1974, 1973 and 1972, respectively; and information about the amount spent on such imports by other major industrial powers.

Mr. Shore gave the following figures for imports of food and live animals (Section 0 of the standard international trade classification):

US $ million

	1972	1973	1974	January-June 1973	January-June 1974
United Kingdom	5,255	6,655	7,891	3,307	3,776
United States	6,370	7,986*	9,386*	3,834	4,853*
Canada	1,284	1,801		757	1,066
Japan	3,434	5,729		2,382	3,738
France	2,883	4,131	..	1,981	2,114
German F.R.	6,101	8,245	..	3,823	4,199
Italy	3,767	5,312	..	..	..

Source – OECD Series 'B'
* Figures in this form are not yet available in international sources
Source – US Department of Commerce.
.. Not available.

EEC and oil trade

Mr. Teddy Taylor asked what was the total British deficit or surplus with the EEC countries and the rest of the world, respectively, disregarding the import or export of oil and associated products in 1970 and in the most recent annual period for which figures were available.

Mr. Shore gave the following information: The visible balances of trade in goods other than petroleum and petroleum products were:

	£ million, balance of payments basis	
	1970	1974
EEC (8)	+132	−1,816
Rest of the world	+338	+165

Imports

Mr. W. W. Hamilton (Central Fife) asked for figures showing the value of imports from the EEC, EFTA, Japan, and the USSR, respectively, in each of the last three years, expressed in money terms and as percentage increases, between 1971 and 1974.

The following information was given by Mr. Shore:

	1972 £ million cif	1973 £ million cif	1974 £ million cif	Percentage increase between 1971 and 1974
EEC (the 'Eight')	3,521	5,208	7,722	165
EFTA	1,610	2,370	3,001	137
Japan	315	443	570	183
USSR	219	327	395	98

Imports of chipboard

Mr. David Lambie (Central Ayrshire) asked if steps are being taken to prevent the dumping of foreign wood chipboard on the UK market.

Mr. Shore answered: 'In response to an application by the British wood chipboard producers, an investigation has been made into alleged dumping of wood chipboard by Romania, two producers in Norway and one in Sweden. These producers have now given the Department of Trade voluntary undertakings regarding the future level of their prices for sales to the United Kingdom. My Department is, of course, ready to consider any further application by the British industry supported by the usual information needed in these cases.'

Import of motor car components

Mr. Stanley Newens (Harlow) asked if the Secretary of State for Industry would set up an inquiry to investigate the circumstances in which multinational car manufacturing countries import components into Great Britain which could be manufactured in British factories.

Mr. Meacher answered: 'We are of course anxious to encourage British based vehicle manufacturers to use British components as much as possible but I would remind my Hon. Friend that our own exports of vehicle components last year were over three times the value of imports.'

Steel exports

Mr. David Lambie (Central Ayrshire) asked if it is the Secretary of State for Industry's policy to encourage more steel exports, and by what means.

'Yes, Sir,' said Mr. Meacher. 'Government export services are available to the steel industry as to all UK exporters. The 10 year Development Plan of the British Steel Corporation provides for substantial increases in their exports.'

Export of cars to Japan

Mr. John Golding (Newcastle under Lyme) asked how many British motor cars are expected to be sold in Japan in the coming year.

'British manufacturers sold 1,805 motor cars to Japan in 1974,' said Mr. Shore. 'It is not possible to give a precise forecast of sales in 1975.'

Valve production

Mr. Peter Hardy (Rother Valley) asked if the Secretary of State for Industry is satisfied that proposed valve manufacturing capacity will not mean over-production of valves and excessive domestic competition.

Mr. Meacher replied: 'The British Valve Manufacturers' Association has reported a continuing strong demand for valves and regard the prospects as fairly buoyant. It has been estimated that the growth of the market will be some 7 per cent per annum.'

Aviation industry

Mr Trotter (Tynemouth) asked what representations had been received by the Secretary of State for Industry which led to his decision to include in his nationalisation proposals aircraft manufacturers with a turnover of £7.5 million instead of £20 million resulting in the inclusion of Scottish Aviation.

'I received representations from a wide range of sources including the CSEU, asking me to widen the scope of public ownership, which would have the effect of bringing in Scottish Aviation Ltd,' said Mr. Meacher. 'Representations asking specifically that the company should be included were made by the President of the AUEW, by the Ayrshire District Secretary of the AUEW, by the Convenor of Shop Stewards at the company, by the Joint Office Committee of AUEW (TASS) at BAC Hurn and by the Bristol Aircraft Workers' Study Group. In addition the management of the company told me it might face a difficult future outside the new corporation.'

Mr. Trotter also asked why the Westland Aircraft and Britten Norman were excluded from the nationalisation proposals.

Mr. Meacher explained: 'Westland Aircraft is excluded because my Rt. Hon. Friend's proposals do not include its main activity, the manufacture of helicopters, and Britten-Norman (Bembridge) because its turnover did not exceed £7½ million in the relevant year.'

Nationalisation of shipbuilding and shiprepairing industries

Mr. Neville Trotter (Tynemouth) asked the Secretary of State for Industry what representations he received before 17 March from workers in any of the shipbuilding and shiprepairing companies listed for nationalisation expressing their concern at his proposals.

Mr. Meacher replied: 'There have been three written representations from workers expressing their concern. In addition workers attending meetings with Ministers in the Department have asked for clarification or assurances on matters arising from the Government's public ownership proposals.'

Mr. Trotter asked if the proposed nationalised British Shipbuilders would have a national sales organisation.

'This is one of the points which will be considered by the Organising Committee,' said Mr. Meacher.

Mr. Trotter also asked if the proposed British Shipbuilders would be required to operate at a profit.

Mr. Meacher replied: 'As my Rt. Hon. Friend made clear in his written statement of 17 March 1975, he will set a financial objective for the future Corporation. It is certainly intended that it will operate profitably.'

Nationalisation of shipbuilding and aircraft companies

Mr. Trotter asked if the Secretary of State for Industry would confirm that, in arriving at the compensation to be paid for the shipbuilding and aircraft companies to be nationalised, no deduction would be made in respect of Government aid made to the companies after 28 February 1974.

Mr. Meacher said: 'Yes, except in so far as deductions are necessary to ensure that the Government gets what it pays for; but as my Rt. Hon. Friend explained in his statement to the House last Monday, 17 March 1975, expectations about future Government aid of a discretionary kind will not be taken into account in valuing for compensation unless the terms of the aid had been settled with the company by 28 February 1974.'

Mr. Trotter asked for a comparison of the six month period to be taken into account for the purpose of arriving at the average share price of the shipbuilding and aircraft companies to be nationalised with the length of the period taken in arriving at the price of the nationalised steel companies; and for the reason for the difference.

Mr. Meacher answered: 'A six month reference period was also offered when the steel companies were nationalised in 1949 and renationalised in 1967. An exceptionally long alternative period of five years was offered in 1967 to meet the special circumstances of a renationalisation. Then as now the choice paid particular attention to the incidence of General Elections.'

EEC finance for industry

Mr. Robert Hicks (Bodmin) asked for a list of the categories of persons, organisations and institutions located within the South-West assisted areas that have received financial benefits as a result of UK membership of the EEC; and for details of the amount each category has received listing the projectx and their respective locations.

Mr. MacKenzie said: 'As a result of UK membership of the EEC, finance for industry is available from the European Investment Bank, ECSC and FEOGA. No loans or grants have been made by the EIB or ECSC to firms in the South-West Assisted Areas; information on assistance from FEOGA is not available on a regional basis.'

Mr. Geoffrey Johnson Smith (East Grinstead) asked which grants and loans have been approved for the South East area from the ECSC Fund since 1 January 1973.

'No loans or grants to this region have been made under Articles 54 and 56 of the Treaty of Paris,' said Mr. MacKenzie. 'Figures relating to other loans and grants from the European Coal and Steel Community are not available on a regional basis.'

Steel production

Mr. Douglas Crawford (Perth and East Perthshire) asked for a list of the BSC products available from York, Worthington, Stoke-on-Trent, Stanton, Sheffield Midland, Scunthorpe, Middlesbrough, Manchester, Birmingham, Newport, and Hawarden Bridge.

Mr. Meacher said: 'Products in the following product groups are available from BSC basing points in England and Wales:

Basing point	Product groups*
York	Steel sheet piling
Workington	Foundry pig iron
Stoke-on-Trent	Heavy sections, beams and columns
Stanton	Foundry pig iron
Sheffield Midland	Billets, blooms and slabs, bars and flats, non-alloy hot rolled strip (over 64 mm. wide), forging ingots, alloy steel rod and hot rolled strip, stainless steel plates, coils and sheets
Scunthorpe	Steel for reinforcement, heavy sections, beams and columns, plates
Middlesbrough	Heavy and light sections, beams and columns, plates
Manchester	Non-alloy wire rods, heavy and light sections
Birmingham New Street	Terne coated sheets
Newport	Hot rolled and cold reduced uncoated coils and sheet, electro-zinc coated coils and sheets, galvanised coils and sheets, colorcoat sheets, stainless steel coils and sheets
Hawarden Bridge	Hot rolled and cold reduced uncoated coils and sheet, electro-zinc coated coils and sheet, galvanised coils and sheets, stelvetite sheets, electrical coils and sheets

* List gives product groups: certain specifications within a group may be available from one basing point only.

In addition, non-alloy hot rolled strip (up to 64 mm. wide) is available from a point at Barrow-in-Furness.

Full details are published in the Corporation's price lists.

It is understood that BSC does not at present propose to change the product groups which are available at these basing points.

Common energy policy

Mr. George Gardiner (Reigate) asked what importance the Government now attaches to the development of a common energy policy within the EEC.

Mr. John Smith, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Energy, said: 'At their meeting on 9/10 December 1974, heads of EEC member states invited the community institutions to work out and implement a common energy policy in the shortest possible time. The Government has been and will continue to pursue that aim, whilst ensuring that agreed policies are consistent with the aims of national policy.'

Tuesday, 25 March

Flight time limitations

Mr. Russell Kerr (Hounslow, Feltham and Heston) requested a statement about the proposed legislation concerning flight time limitations.

Mr. Clinton Davis replied: 'The Chairman of the Civil Aviation Authority has told me that the Authority has had full and detailed consultation with all interested parties about the recommendations made by the Committee on Flight Time Limitations. The Authority has recommended and I have accepted a number of changes to the relevant provisions of the Air Navigation Order 1974. Appropriate amendments which are included in the Air Navigation (Second Amendment) Order 1975, which is being laid today, will detail the operator's responsibilities and require him to establish a scheme approved by the Authority for the regulation of flight times and to maintain an up-to-date record of flight times. Crew members will be prohibited from flying if they have reason to believe they are likely to suffer from such fatigue as may endanger the aircraft and will be required to ensure that the operator is aware of their flight times during the 28 days preceding the flight. A flight crew member will not only be prohibited from flying if, during the period of the 28 days expiring on the day of the flight, his flight times exceed 100 hours, but also if, during the period of the preceding 12 months, his flight times exceed 900 hours.'

Diving operations

Mr. Kevin McNamara (Kingston upon Hull Central) said that over 75 per cent of all diving operations in the UK designated areas of the North Sea take place from foreign registered vessels and are therefore not subject to the Merchant Shipping (Diving Operations) Regulations which came into force on 1 March 1975; and asked if action would be taken to meet this situation.

Mr. Clinton Davis replied: 'These regulations apply to diving operations from British vessels wherever they may be and from foreign vessels whilst operating in UK territorial waters. Prior to their coming into force, however, the UK Offshore Operators' Association agreed to recommend that its members should apply the regulations to all diving operations carried out on the UK continental shelf irrespective of the nationality of the vessels employed. Consideration is currently being given, in consultation with the operators, to ways in which divers suffering injury as a result of employment on

a foreign vessel could if necessary obtain redress through courts in the United Kingdom.'

ECSC Fund

Mr. Giles Shaw (Pudsey) asked what grants and loans have been approved for the Yorkshire and Humberside area from the ECSC Fund since 1 January 1973.

Mr. MacKenzie said that the following loans have been made under Article 54 of the Treaty of Paris:

	£ million
BSC Scunthorpe	25.75 (two loans)
BSC Templeborough	1.25
NCB Barnsley	1.0
Woodhead Components (Sheffield)	0.5

'Figures relating to other loans and grants from the European Coal and Steel Community are not available on a regional basis,' he said.

Mr. Leon Brittan (Cleveland and Whitby) asked which grants and loans have been approved for the North East area from the ECSC Fund since 1 January 1973.

Mr. MacKenzie replied: 'The following loans have been made to the National Coal Board under Article 54 of the Treaty of Paris:

£2.6 million	Easington Colliery
£3.5 million	Horden and Blackhall Colliery

'Figures relating to other loans and grants from the European Coal and Steel Community are not available on a regional basis.'

Recycling waste

Mr. Dafydd Wigley (Caernarvon) asked the Secretary of State for Industry: 'What are the levels of grant applicable to plant and machinery used for recycling refuse and waste materials in special development areas, in development areas, and in non-development areas, where such plant and machinery is used by public authorities or by private companies to avoid the despoilation of open dumping sites; and is it the Government's intention to review such assistance to help both material and environmental conservation?'

Mr. MacKenzie answered: 'Regional development grants at the rate of 20 per cent are available to firms in the development areas (at 22 per cent in the special development areas) towards the cost of almost all the machinery or plant provided for use in qualifying premises including that provided for recycling refuse and waste materials. For the purposes of determining whether premises are qualifying the processing of scrap and waste materials is itself a qualifying activity. Grants are not available on machinery or plant provided for use outside the development areas nor does the Department make grants to local authorities on the cost of providing machinery or plant.

'At present there are no plans to extend the scope of the Regional Development Grant scheme by increasing the assistance available on plant used for recycling refuse and waste materials.'

Government assistance to shipbuilding firms

Mr. Peter Hordern (Horsham and Crawley) asked for a list of each of the ship-building firms receiving Government assistance since 1970; the extent of that assistance; and how many people are employed in shipbuilding activities of each firm.

Mr. Meacher gave the tables below giving details of Government financial assistance to shipbuilding companies: by the Shipbuilding Industry Board, under Part II of the Industry Act 1972, Northern Ireland legislation, and other special arrangements. They exclude Construction Grants, which were payable to all shipbuilders and assistance available to industry generally.

Details of numbers employed on shipbuilding activities by company are not publicly available but the numbers employed by the larger shipbuilding companies in 1972 are shown in the Report 'British Shipbuilding 1972', which was published by HMSO.

Patents system

Mr. Peter Snape (West Bromwich East) asked for a statement on the policy of HMG regarding the future of the patents system.

Mr. Clinton Davis said that he intended to publish a White Paper in the middle of April, setting out the Government's proposals for new patent legislation and the future of the British patent system. The White Paper would be supplemented by a Consultative Document which would be published simultaneously.

Food subsidies

Mr. William Ross (Londonderry) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, what was the total amount spent on food subsidies by her department in 1974-75; what is her estimate of

SHARES — £ million

Company	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75 (to 31 Dec.)	Total
Cammell Laird Shipbuilders Ltd.	1.500	—	—	—	—	1.500
Govan Shipbuilders Ltd.	—	—	5.000	—	5.000 (1)	10.000
Harland and Wolff Ltd.	—	4.000	—	—	—	4.000
Total	1.500	4.000	5.000	—	5.000	15.500

Notes:
(1) Conversion of loan made under Industry Act 1972.
In addition to the above, during 1974, the Government purchased Court Line's shipbuilding, ship-repairing and associated interests for an agreed sum of about £16 million of which about £12.8 million has so far been paid.

LOANS — £ million

Company	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75 (to 31 Dec.)	Total
Appledore Shipbuilders Ltd.	0.250	0.814	—	—	—	1.064
Brooke Marine Ltd.	1.560	0.060	—	—	—	1.620
Cammell Laird Shipbuilders Ltd.	—	—	1.204	5.096	1.259	7.559
Cochrane and Sons Ltd.	—	0.200	—	—	—	0.200
Drypool Eng. and Dry Dock Co. Ltd.	—	0.134	—	—	—	0.134
Govan Shipbuilders Ltd.	—	—	3.000	5.500	6.250	14.750 (1)
Harland and Wolff Ltd.	—	—	—	5.000	6.000	11.000
Charles D. Holmes Ltd.	—	0.085	—	—	—	0.085
Porthleven Shipyard (Cornwall) Ltd.	—	—	—	—	0.015	0.015
Robb Caledon Shipbuilders Ltd. (and Caledon Shipbuilding and Eng. Co Ltd.)	0.200	—	—	—	—	0.200
Ryton Marine Ltd.	—	0.100	—	0.050	—	0.150
Scott Lithgow Group	2.128	1.671	—	—	—	3.799
Sunderland Shipbuilders Ltd.	—	—	—	—	6.000	6.000
Liquidator of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders Ltd.	—	—	2.700	—	—	2.700
Yarrow Ltd.	4.500	—	—	—	—	4.500
Total	8.638	3.064	6.904	15.646	19.524	53.776 (1)

Note:
(1) Of which £5 million advanced to Govan Shipbuilders Ltd. was converted into equity in December 1974

GRANTS — £ million

Company	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75 (to 31 Dec.)	Total
Appledore Shipbuilders Ltd.	—	0.035	—	—	—	0.035
Cochrane and Sons Ltd.	—	0.015	—	—	—	0.015
Drypool Eng. and Dry Dock Co. Ltd.	—	0.001	—	—	—	0.001
Richard Dunston (Hessle) Ltd. (and Richard Dunston Ltd.)	—	0.008	—	—	—	0.008
Govan Shipbuilders Ltd.	—	—	—	1.051	2.204	3.255
Hall Russell Ltd.	—	0.011	—	—	—	0.011
Harland and Wolff Ltd.	4.915	2.275	13.803	3.724	1.144	25.861
Porthleven Shipyard (Cornwall) Ltd.	—	—	—	—	0.015	0.015
Robb Caledon Shipbuilders Ltd. (and Caledon Shipbuilding and Eng. Co. Ltd.)	—	0.104	—	—	—	0.104
Scott Lithgow Group	0.758	0.678	—	—	—	1.436
Swan Hunter Group	0.552	1.176	—	—	—	1.728
Upper Clyde Shipbuilders Ltd. (including assistance to liquidator UCS)	0.265	7.435	—	—	—	7.700
Vickers Ltd.	0.140	0.037	—	—	—	0.177
Vosper Ltd.	0.089	—	—	—	—	0.089
Yarrow (Shipbuilders) Ltd.	0.096	0.153	—	—	—	0.249
Total	6.815	11.928	13.803	4.775	3.446 (1)	40.767 (1)

Note:
(1) These totals include small amounts of selective assistance amounting in all to £0.083 million advanced to a number of companies during 1974.

the totals for 1975-76; by how much these sums will be reduced; and by how much they will lead to a reduction in the retail price index.

Mr. Maclennan answered: 'The latest estimate of expenditure on food subsidies in 1974-75 is £5104 million. It is the present intention to continue the subsidy programme broadly at its existing level in 1975-76, and subject to Parliamentary approval, expenditure in that year is expected to be about £550 million. Thereafter the proposal is that subsidies should be gradually phased out. Food subsidies are estimated to be reducing the retail price index by about 1½ points.'

Protecting insurance policy holders

Mr. Kenneth Warren (Hastings) wanted to know if the proposed computer-based system for aiding the insurance division of the Secretary of State for Trade's department would have the capability to protect insurance policy holders against the type of events which had overtaken Nation Life.

In reply, Mr. Clinton Davis said: 'A study of the scope for applying computer methods to the supervisory work of Insurance Division is being made by consultants. It is hoped that use of a computer will expedite and facilitate the critical examination of the very large quantities of information to be provided by insurance companies in compliance with the recent legislation and the regulations that are being made. If this can be done it would further improve the supervisory arrangements by aiding the early detection of difficulties in insurance companies and the taking of remedial action. The use of a computer, however, will neither remove the difficult judgements that have to be made nor will this aid, although valuable and used with the best sophisticated methods of supervision, ensure that an insurance company never fails.'

Government Sales

Ministry of Defence

8, 9 10 April 1975 Vehicles and Plant

Location: Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot RAOC, Ruddington, Notts.

Auctioneers: Walker, Walton and Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham NG1 2GL (Tel. 0602 54272)

Vehicles and plant including 600 saloons, limousines, estate cars, minibuses and light vans including 300 Morris Mini and Minor 1000 saloons and Travellers, Ford Escort 1100 saloons and estate cars. 270 Land Rovers. 48 motor cycles. Loading shovels by Bray, Fowler, Gainsborough and Michigan, tractors and angledozers by Caterpillar (D4, D4C), Case 1000, Track Marshall and Vickers. Mobile cranes by Coles, Jones and Ransome and Rapier, fork lift trucks (2,000-15,000 lbs). Towed scrapers, agricultural tractors, amphibious DUKWs, factory trucks, 19RB plant spares. 400 commercial vehicles including heavy duty trucks and tractors by AEC, Diamond T, Leyland and Scammell. 125 trailers (10 cwt to 50 ton), refuellers (900 to 2,500 gallons). Fire tenders and low loading trailers. The majority of vehicles are sold as single lots.

16 April 1975 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: City Auction Galleries, Kinterbury House, St. Andrew's Cross, Plymouth PL1 2DQ

Auctioneers: Woolland, Son and Manico (Dept. L), Kinterbury House, St. Andrew's Cross, Plymouth PL1 2DQ (Tel. 0752 69292)

A large quantity of stores and vehicles lying at depots in Plymouth, Exeter and other locations in the West Country and including greatcoats, raincoats, jackets, trousers, blouses, jerseys, pullovers, underwear, shirts, overalls, pillow slips, sleeping bags, kit bags, 400 suitcases, blankets, ground sheets, mattress covers, foam and IS mattresses, ankle, knee and flying boots, shoes, hammocks, bedspreads, sheets, mixed and woollen rags, 6½ ton of tentage, webbing, wooden and steel furnishings including desks, tables, bureaux, stacking and other chairs, settees, writing and other tables, filing cabinets, iron bedsteads, lockers, wardrobes, dressing chests, safes, kitchen china and glassware, carpets, tea urns, aluminium ware, watches, clocks, binoculars, telescopes, microscope, barometers, barographs, photographic equipment, duplicating machines, kettles, cutlery, desk lamps, fans, speakers, floodlights, vacuum cleaners, convector heaters, 420 whistles, test meters, test sets, charging sets, gauges, tools, butchers chopping blocks, MT spares, portable drills, motor mower, paint sprayers, scrap batteries, tyres, chain blocks and tackles, ball and roller bearings, pull lifts, 550 wire rope bridles, hydroplane and rotor shafts, fire buckets, blackboards, 33 tons scrap metal, hydraulic hoses, chain saw, vertical steam boiler, 4 cylinder diesel engine, 6,000 wooden and other boxes, approximately 50 machine tools including lathes, cutting, planing, bending, drilling, grinding, hacksawing, vertical spindle moulding, screwing and wire cutting machines, etc. Austin Gypsy van, Bedford 15 cwt van, etc.

Catalogues for the above sales, which give details of the lots, conditions of sale, viewing times, etc., are available from the auctioneers from two weeks before and up to the day of the sale, price 10p (postal orders only).

Department of the Environment

8 April 1975

Location: Department of the Environment, Supplies Division stores, India Pavilion, Exhibition Grounds, Wembley, Middlesex (Tel. 01-903 2508 or 01-902 4482)

Auctioneers: Messrs. Fuller, Horsey, Sons and Cassell, 52 Bow Lane, London EC4M 9ET (Tel. 01-248 7954)

Office and miscellaneous furniture, engineering, electrical, canteen, domestic and other equipment, etc.
Catalogue: direct from auctioneer, price 10p each.

DEPT. OF THE ENVIRONMENT PUBLIC AUCTION SALE

A Public Auction Sale of surplus Government furniture and equipment will be held at 1000 hours on 9 April 1975 at the Department of the Environment, Supplies Division Store, Bay 5, Ashton Vale Road, Bristol, Avon BS3 2HJ.

Viewing time will be from 0900 hours to 1630 hours on 8 April 1975.

Catalogues will be available from the Auctioneers,
Messrs Stanley Alder and Price, 7 St. Stephens Street, Bristol, Avon, BS1 1EG.

BOTB News

British firms expect to sell £1.7m of goods in Shanghai. . .

The exhibition in Shanghai of British Machine Tools and Scientific Instruments being opened by Feng Kuo-Chu, vice-chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee. On the left of Mr. Feng is Lord Nelson, president of the Sino-British Trade Council and second from left in the picture is Eric Deakins, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade.

At the opening of the British Machine Tools and Scientific Instruments Exhibition, Shanghai on 26 March Eric Deakins, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, spoke of the recent development of trade between China and the United Kingdom. Recalling the successful British Industrial Technology exhibition in Peking in 1973, he said he believed that this exhibition, a smaller and specialised show, would achieve similar results.

The 77 British companies exhibiting are being sponsored by the British Overseas Trade Board in association with the Sino-British Trade Council. The British exhibitors are confident that most of the £1.7 million worth of equipment on display will be sold by the end of the exhibition and that these sales will stimulate further Chinese interest in the industries represented.

Lord Nelson, President of the Sino-British Trade Council, said at the opening of the exhibition that exhibitions played a great part in building up mutual understanding and friendship between the people of Britain and China.

Mr. Pai Kwang-Piao, leading member of Shanghai CCPIT, said that the exhibition would provide a good opportunity for Chinese technicians to know the performance and features of British machine tools and scientific instruments. Shanghai was a rapidly developing industrial city, and the exhibition would help develop economic and technical co-operation between the two countries.

On two preview days before the exhibition officially opened, 5,000 Chinese specialists examined the displays. During the exhibitions 10 days (it closes on 4 April) 100,000 Chinese visitors are expected.

'Most British firms at the Shanghai exhibition are optimistic that they will get orders immediately or in the reasonably near future,' said Mr. Deakins after he had completed his tour of all the stands.

Mr. Deakins left Shanghai on 28 March for Tokyo en route to Central and South America.

'I thought the exhibition was very well laid out,' said Mr. Deakins. 'Our firms here are offering the Chinese technology that they generally do not have and will need to buy from abroad. Many of the firms are not worried by foreign competition from several countries because their products are recognised world leaders.'

Mr. Deakins added: 'I was most encouraged by progress being made in discussions with the responsible buying organisations in Shanghai.'

. . . and study how to trade with Japan

Peter Wakefield, special advisor on the Japanese market, British Overseas Trade Board, with Sir John Figgess, guest speaker, and Bernard Scott, chairman and chief executive, Lucas (Industries) Ltd., and a member of the BOTB, at the Trading with Japan seminar organised by the BOTB and the British Institute of Management. The seminar, held in London, was attended by over 40 representatives from major British companies.

Exhibitions and Fairs

Striking success at Leipzig

The Leipzig Spring Fair was the setting for other activities directed towards expanding Anglo/GDR trade. The British Ambassador, Mr. H. B. C. Keeble, gave a reception at which the British exhibitors were able to meet a wide cross-section of senior GDR trade officials, bankers and members of foreign trade enterprises. Mr. Lionel Lightman, Under-Secretary of the Department of Trade, visited the Fair and had discussions with State Secretary Dr. Beil and leading GDR officials directly concerned with trade relations. Mr. J. W. Buckley, a member of the British Overseas Trade Board, visited Leipzig to gain a first hand impression of the impact of British official participation and to review the developing prospects for Anglo/GDR trade generally. During his programme Mr. Buckley welcomed Dr. Beil on one of the joint venture stands and had a meeting with Herr Wonsack, the Director General of the Leipzig Fair Authority. Other representative British visitors to the Fair included Mr. David Hallett, Deputy Secretary of the East European Trade Council, Mr. Harrison, the Secretary-General of the British Food Export Council and a representative of the North of England Development Council.

The Leipzig Fair was the occasion for a meeting of the GDR Section of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry with the British section of the GDR Chamber for Foreign Trade and for the signature of a long term 'framework agreement' between the Shell International Petroleum Co. Ltd. and Chemie Export-Import.

The next Leipzig Fair will be held from 31 August to 7 September 1975. The main product groups will be chemicals and chemical plant; plastics machinery; paper making, printing and allied machinery; textile and shoe making machinery; wood working machinery; automotive products; medical and surgical equipment; leisure and sports goods; household and domestic appliances; and electrical appliances as well as a wide range of consumer goods. Information about participation in the Autumn Fair, at which several joint ventures are under consideration, can be obtained from the London representative of the Leipzig Fair authorities, Mr. Denis Hayes, 19 Dover Street, London W1.

Fred Mulley, Minister for Transport, with Peter Smedley (right), export regional manager for Europe, Henley Forklift Int. Ltd., Pontllanfraith, Gwent, one of the exhibitors at the International Exhibition for Transport Import and Export Services, held in Rotterdam, 18-22 March. A group of 13 British companies exhibited at this event. Occupying over 1,000 square metres, they presented trailers, cargo control equipment, refrigerated containers, industrial floor maintenance equipment and forklift trucks. The group was backed by the British Overseas Trade Board, under the joint venture scheme, in association with the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

More boats on show at Miami

From D. Moore, Vice-Consul (Commercial), British Consulate, Miami: The 'Spirit of Adventure' was the prevailing theme of the 34th Annual Miami International Boat Show. A major expansion of the Miami Beach Convention Center provided the organisers with additional space, as well as several more boat and exhibit rooms. Even with the new expansion, however, the enlarged Convention Center was still too small to house the entire boat show and so, in keeping with a tradition which started several years ago, the event once again spilled out on to the front of the Convention Center complex where an extensive outdoor patio area is located. About 50-60 boats of all types and sizes, including a 55-ft. seagoing houseboat with a helicopter on its sundeck, were situated in the outdoor patio.

Virtually every phase of the boating industry was on display in the more than $55 million worth of boats, engines and marine accessories which were to be seen. In addition to the many engines and accessories, were to be seen more than 500 boats ranging in size from a 60-ft. Chris-Craft (the flagship of the show) to small dinghies, all housed indoors.

The exhibits were displayed by more than 535 national and international firms. The 'international' group contained exhibitors from Italy, Sweden, Norway, Great Britain, Canada, South America, the Bahamas, France and Germany. Those from Great Britain, sponsored by the British Overseas Trade Board and the Ship and Boat Builders National Federation, occupied wall booths and a boat space on which the Federation had an information stand.

The participants from Great Britain were eight in number, comprising of one direct entry, otherwise by their US representatives. They were: Avon Rubber Co., Dafen, Llanelli (Imtra Corporation, Medford, Massachusetts); Electronic Laboratories (Marine) Ltd., Poole, Dorset (Brocks Electronic Corporation, Burlington, Massachusetts); Brookes and Gatehouse Ltd., Lymington, Hampshire (Brookes and Gatehouse Inc., Mamorinick, New York); M. S. Gibb Ltd., Warsash, Southampton (Gibb Henderson Inc., Cohasset, Massachusetts); Jack Holt Ltd., London (Gulf Mate Distributors, Clearwater, Florida); Munster Simms Engineering Ltd., Bangor, Co. Down (Imtra Corporation, Medford, Massachusetts); Simpson Lawrence Ltd., Glasgow (Jay Stuart Haft, Milwaukee); Yacht Services (Midlands), Walsall, Staffs.

Avon Rubber Co. displayed a range of inflatable sportboats and dinghies, including the S100 sportsboats. Electronic Laboratories showed electronic navigational aids.

Apart from the products shown by the members of the joint venture group named, there were to be seen on the stands of their United States distributors, the Perkins range of diesel engines, the Vosper Thornycroft stabilisers, Lewmar winches, Decca radio, new Decca System radio and navigational systems, Petter engines, the Seal Sloop manufactured by John Baker of Kenton Forge, Exeter, and the Contessa 26, a British-designed craft manufactured in Canada.

While there were no outstanding sales successes reported by the British exhibitors, they were optimistic that the many inquiries received would result in future sales, generally through their United States representatives and dealers; several of the British companies succeeded in appointing new dealers.

The attendance at the show, 21-26 February, was 300,439, an increase of 5,456 above last year's figures.

Missions and Tours

Bob Scott, leader of a mission organised by British Overseas Trade Board and the Engineering Industries Association (centre), talks with Senator Zia'i, President of the Iranian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (left); also shown is mission member Norman Bladon.

Engineers expect substantial orders as result of big trade tour to Iran

From Peter Beckingham, BOTB Publicity Unit, in Tehran: A 21-strong trade mission organised by the British Overseas Trade Board and the Engineering Industries Association left here on 17 March for Baghdad after a 10 day stay in Iran. The mission was one of the first to Iran since the recent visit here by the Secretary of State for Trade, Peter Shore, who signed agreements offering valuable business and many new job opportunities for the UK.

There can be no doubt that the mission has been extremely successful in following up these business opportunities. The leader of the mission, Bob Scott, said on their departure from Tehran airport: 'The members of this mission have confidently and successfully cashed in on the vast opportunities which are available in Iran for the UK engineering industry. The majority of the members are delighted with the number of inquiries they have received in the short time they have been here and expect substantial orders.'

Some of the members on the mission elaborated on the leader's statement. Newton Chambers Engineering Ltd. signed an agreement for a joint venture with an Iranian company for the local manufacture of general engineering fabrications. Gordon Wilkinson of Newton Chambers described the mission as 'an extremely effective way of tackling the new market – it has provided a most valuable exchange of information between members and much valuable material suggesting the extent of the market was provided by the Embassy staff.'

Another company, Holden and Brooke Ltd. from Manchester and New Malden, established an agent in Tehran and, as a result obtained an immediate order for 18 units. John Black, the firm's marketing manager, anticipates that the Iranian market will be worth at least £50,000 to his company over the next two years, and possibly substantially more. The company was introduced to the agent in a most unusual fashion – the agent, on a recent visit to London, noticed in his hotel room the company's pumps and was so impressed by them that he contacted Holden and Brooke.

Darrell Booth, a director of the Stanley Machine Tool Co. Ltd., Halifax, spent some time out of Tehran in the provinces and reported on his return that he had received firm orders for the company's special purpose machines. C. N. Parish, a director of BESTEC, said that previously only four of the 16 member companies were doing regular business in Iran through agents but that he now has a number of alternative prospective agents for every member of the group. A few orders, he said, have resulted and quotations have been requested for major equipment.

Raymond Newton, the overseas sales executive for Sumo Pumps Ltd., Luton, spent a part of his first week of the mission in Dubai, where the company's pumps are installed for the water system, and on his return to Tehran said that he anticipated orders worth approximately £75,000 this year for his company's agricultural irrigation systems. His firm has had an agent in Tehran since 1970 and, although orders have been small to date, he considers the business potential as much greater than previously anticipated.

Many of the companies on the mission had no agency arrangements established before their arrival but they, too, were impressed by the opportunities available.

Julian Hatch, for instance, whose company G. Hatch Ltd. supplies general engineering equipment for production, maintenance and training facilities, said that 'the potential of the market in the field of engineering training is vast'. But, he continued, 'the market requires great perseverance and many man hours'. He has seen several potential agents, members of the National Iranian Oil Company and the adviser to the Iranian government on industrial training and, on his return to the UK, will arrange a mail shot to hundreds of Iranian companies.

Arthur Hudson, managing director of Hudson Forge Ltd., has as a result of his visit now established in Tehran an agent, who for his last three days here arranged a tour of potential customers: on one day alone he was expecting to see some eight potential purchasers of his machinery. Like many of the others on the mission, he is extremely optimistic about the size of the market over the next few years.

Many of the members, however, qualified their optimism by references to intense competition from many other countries. Geoff Phipps, general sales manager for C. A. Harnden Ltd., manufacturer of a range of slitter and rewinding machines, described the competition from Europe, America and Japan as 'very severe' – but nevertheless remains optimistic for his company, as long as prices are contained and deliveries maintained.

As the leader of the mission put it on their departure: 'It is essential that companies come out here quickly and explore the possibilities for themselves. This mission, following closely on the visit of the Secretary of State at the end of January, has certainly been enormously worthwhile and successful.'

The mission returned to Britain last week.

Trade Information

ECGD lines of credit for New Zealand, Brazil and Poland

Lines of credit totalling £6.5 million have been guaranteed by the Export Credits Guarantee Department for business with New Zealand, Brazil and Poland.

First line of credit for New Zealand

The Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed a £2 million general purpose line of credit under which buyers in New Zealand will have the opportunity to place contracts in the UK for £2.5 million of capital goods. This is the first such line of credit to be negotiated for New Zealand.

Finance for the loan has been made available by Lloyds Bank to The National Bank of New Zealand, a member of the Lloyds Bank Group.

UK suppliers will receive 80 per cent of the contract price from the loan after shipment of the goods; the remaining 20 per cent is payable from the buyer's own resources.

To qualify under this line of credit a contract must have a minimum value of £10,000 and be placed by 31 March 1976. Repayment of the loan will be over a period of two to five years depending on the value of each individual contract.

Exporters interested in further details of this facility should contact either T. O. Parry of ECGD (tel. 01-606 6699, ext. 441) or D. P. Christopher of Lloyds Bank (tel. 01-626 1500, ext. 2069).

Loan of £2.5 million for Brazil

The ECGD has guaranteed a £2.5 million loan which Lloyds Bank has made available to Banco Novo Rio de Investimentos, Brazil.

This line of credit will enable Brazilian buyers to place contracts in the UK for nearly £3 million worth of capital and semi-capital goods. UK suppliers will receive 85 per cent of the contract price from the loan after shipment of the goods; the remaining 15 per cent is payable from the buyer's own resources.

To qualify under this loan a contract must have a minimum value of £10,000 and be placed by 30 September 1976. Repayment of the loan will be over a period of two to five years depending on the value of each individual contract.

Exporters interested in further details of this facility should contact either Miss S. Raymond of ECGD (tel. 01-606 6699, ext. 324) or J. C. Burnell of Lloyds Bank (tel. 01-626 1500, ext. 2087).

Poland: £2 million loan for machines

The Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed a £2 million line of credit which Lloyds Bank has made available to Bank Handlowy w Warszawie, Poland.

This line of credit will enable Metalexport (the Foreign Trade Enterprise of the Machine Tools and Tools Industry) to place contracts in the UK for machinery and equipment. UK exporters will receive 85 per cent of the contract price from the loan at the time of shipment; the remaining 15 per cent is payable from the buyer's own resources. To qualify under this line a contract must have a minimum value of £10,000 and be placed by 13 March 1976.

Further details are available from A. J. Clark, ECGD (01-606 6699 ext. 286) or C. T. Sheppard, Lloyds Bank (01-626 1500 ext. 2353).

British-Czechoslovak Joint Commission meets in London

The third session of the UK/Czechoslovakia Joint Commission met in London from 18-21 March under the joint chairmanship of Lionel Lightman, Under-Secretary, Department of Trade, and Ing. J. Jakubec, Vice Minister in the Czechoslovakia Ministry of Foreign Trade. The British delegation included representatives from the Confederation of British Industry, the East European Trade Council and the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

The Joint Commission reviewed the development of trade between Czechoslovakia and the UK in the period since its last meeting in Prague in April 1974 and discussed prospects for further economic, industrial and technological co-operation.

Mr. Jakubec and members of his delegation also had a full programme of calls in Whitehall and industry, including visits to a number of firms in London, Birmingham and Coventry.

The East European Trade Council is preparing a report on the Joint Commission discussions, copies of which may be obtained on application to the Executive Secretary, East European Trade Council, 26 Tothill Street, London SW1 (tel. 01-930 6711).

Taiwan: trade marks questionnaire

Information has been received from the Confederation of British Industry that the Bureau of Standards in Taiwan is conducting a survey of trade marks registrations. Foreign registrants are required to complete a questionnaire on each registered trade mark by 30 June 1975. As failure to comply may result in forfeiture of trade marks, trade mark owners are advised to obtain and complete the questionnaire as soon as possible before the above date. Further information is available from R. C. James, CBI Asia Department, 21 Tothill Street, London SW1H 9LF.

Madagascar: business visits not advised

On account of the highly depressed state of commerce in Madagascar, businessmen are advised to postpone any projected visits. Inquiries : CRE tel. 01-215 5334/3338.

Tariff and Trade Notices

Italy

Import deposits abolished. The Italian Government announced on 21 March certain measures to stimulate Italian economy by making more credit available.

The main decision is the abolition, with effect from 24 March 1975, of the import deposit scheme introduced on 2 May 1974, whereby firms were obliged to deposit 50 per cent of the value of imports for a period of six months. This decision will release 1,250 billion lire into circulation.

In addition, the 15 per cent limit on expansion of total credit provided by banks, in force since 1 April 1974, is abolished with effect from 1 April 1975. Other measures are designed to reduce bank lending rates and increase liquidity.

Further details will be published as soon as available. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 466/467/428.

Spain

Opening of global quotas. In the Spanish *State Gazette*, 18 March 1975, the Spanish authorities have invited applications from Spanish importers, merchants and industrialists against the following quotas for 50 per cent of their annual value:

Quota no.	Goods	Tariff no.	Value of quota (pesetas)
62	Inorganic chemical products	28.02 28.14.A 28.15.B 28.41.B.3 ex 28.46.B	9,392,927
64	Organic chemical products	ex 29.25.I 29.44.A 29.44.B	9.500,000
65	Vegetable alkaloids	29.42.A 29.42.C	55,000
68	Varnishes, dyes, pigments and similar preparations	32.09.A ex 32.09.D	33,437,049
69	Other condensation, polycondensation and polyaddition ptoducts	39.01.C ex 39.01.K	29,230,756
70	Non-liberalised wood manufactures	44.15 44.16 44.18 48.09	13,153,235
79	Non-liberalised marine engines and parts for their manufacture	ex 84.06.B.2.b ex 84.06.B.2.c 84.06.B.2.d 84.06.C.1 ex 84.06.D.2	214,846,060
80	Non-liberalised motor pumps and motor compressors	ex 84.10.F.2.a ex 84.10.F.2.b ex 84.11.D.3	38,974,342

The period for submitting applications is one month from the publication of the Resolutions for all the above quotas, except for quota numbers 79 and 80 for which the period is 30 days. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 462/471/472/473.

Correction. In *Trade and Industry*, 28 March 1975, a list of global quotas for 1975 was published (quota numbers 59 to 82). It was incorrectly stated that all quota numbers listed were opened for 50 per cent of the annual value. This should have read: quota numbers 59, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 82 and 83 are now open for 50 per cent of the annual value. Applications must be presented within 20 days from 13 March for quota numbers 82 and 83 and within 30 days for the other quota numbers.

Further information

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available to British exporters from the Department of Trade. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exporters (CRE) Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: direct dialling); and Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section (OTAR), Export Data Branch, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (OTAR or CRE) and, in the case of OTAR, the telephone extension. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

Capital goods: additions, extensions and deletions. The Spanish *State Gazette*, 30 January 1975, announced the following additions, extensions and deletions to the capital goods list of the Spanish customs tariff imported at a concessional rate of 5 per cent import duty subject to the importer making application to the Spanish Ministry of Commerce:

Tariff no.	Description	Valid until
ADDITIONS		
ex 84.17.G & ex 85.19.E	Automatic continuous horizontal drum driers with rarefication of the air and recycling of gases, for vegetable by-products, and continuous evaporators used in producing vegetable juices by pulverisation, synchronised with the above by a central control system	29.1.77
ex 84.17.G	Special cyclone driers for wood particles and shavings, whether or not with independent burner and aspirator	29.1.76
ex 84.21.A.3	Continuous glueing machines for wood shavings, with constant feed-in and regulation of glue and shavings	29.1.77
ex 84.21.A.3	Automatic machines for painting rings in the insulation of telephone wires, synchronised and in line, with coating extruders, operating at more than 120 m./min by means of rotating nozzles	29.1.77
ex 84.22.I	Automatic handling machines for feeding and removal of machine-tool workpieces by means of numerically controlled arms	29.1.77
ex 84.31.A.1	Machines for obtaining shavings of a specific size from wood chips by means of a centrifugal rotor and concentric bladed drum, or from logs or waste fed under pressure to blades on a rotating shaft; wood-chipping machines with a drum diameter of more than 800 mm.	29.1.77
ex 84.31.A.4	Combined machines for reeling and cutting paper, aluminium or these combined with plastic, to give reeled strips with clean edges by removal of intervening strips, having hydraulic tension control and an elastic system for compensating the loading on the bobbins, with a diameter of more than 800 mm.	29.1.77
ex 84.33.L	Automatic machines for making bellows-shaped bags with a rectangular or square base	29.1.77
ex 84.33.L	Automatic double drum machines for moulding articles of cellulose pulp	29.1.77
ex 84.36.C	Synthetic fibre spinning machines, whether or not with provision for prior homogenisation and mixing	29.1.77
ex 84.36.C	Machines for picking up filaments without drawing	29.1.77
ex 84.36.C	Filament-drawing machines for molecular orientation to obtain continuous yarn, and molecular drawing frames for obtaining cable for discontinuous yarn	29.1.77
ex 84.36.E	Yarn drawing and texturing machines	29.1.77
ex 84.45.C.8.a	Machinery for cutting straight teeth on bevel gears	29.1.77
ex 84.45.C.9	Automatic horizontal presses having two movable carriages with simultaneous, identical and opposed advance, for forming wheel-rims, together with their feed and ejection devices and hydraulic and electrical controls	29.1.77
ex 84.45.C.9	Numerically-controlled automatic sequential punches	29.1.77
ex 84.45.C.10	Automatic machines with rotating workholder tables, for making valve-holes in vehicle wheelrims, having stations for shaping, punching and flattening down rough edges, together with hydraulic and electrical controls	29.1.77

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Secretariat
UK/West Africa Lines Joint Service
India Buildings, Liverpool L2 0QD
Telephone: 051-236 1024/5. Telex: 62190
Telegrams: UKWAL LIVERPOOL

A. J. B. Christopher
West African Representative
P.O. Box 5049, Lagos, Nigeria
Telephone: 21872 & 26691. Ext. 738
Telex: Lagos 21234 & 21432
Cables: CONREP

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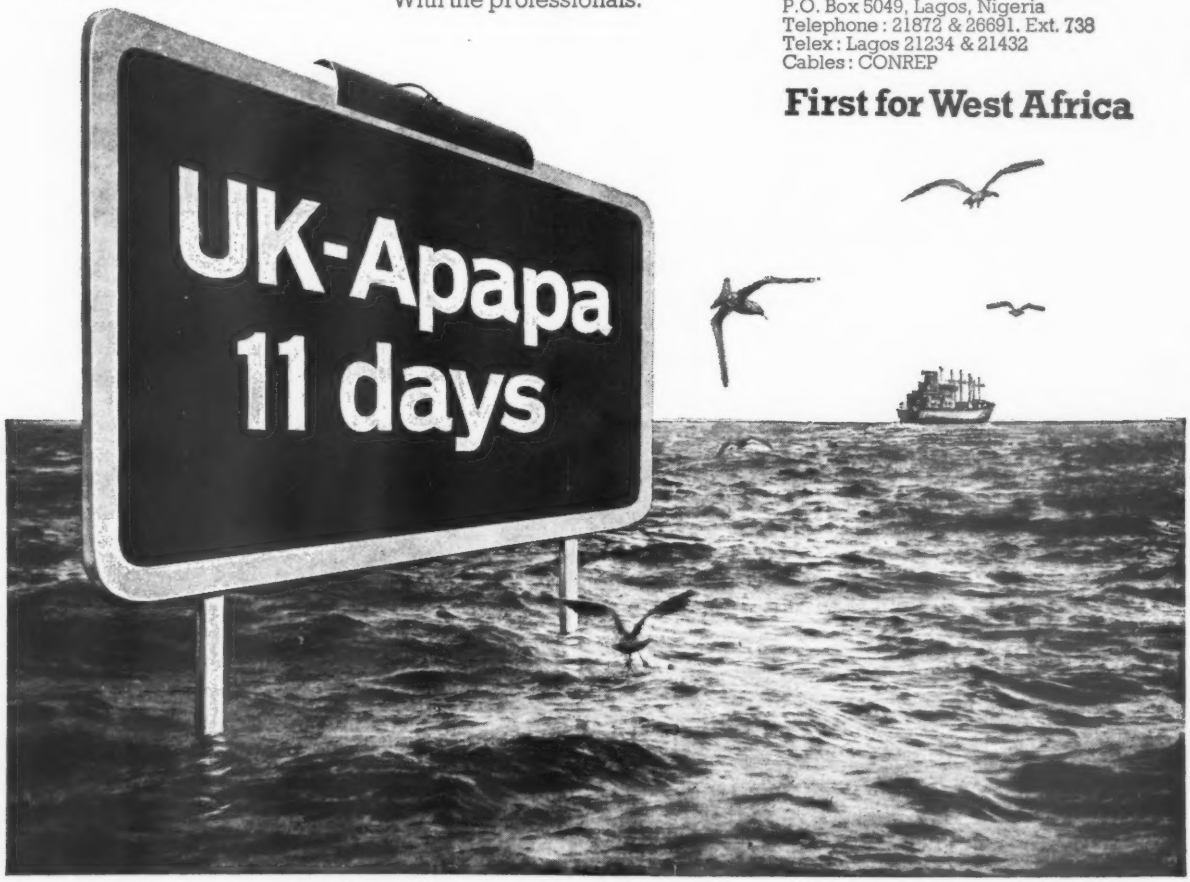

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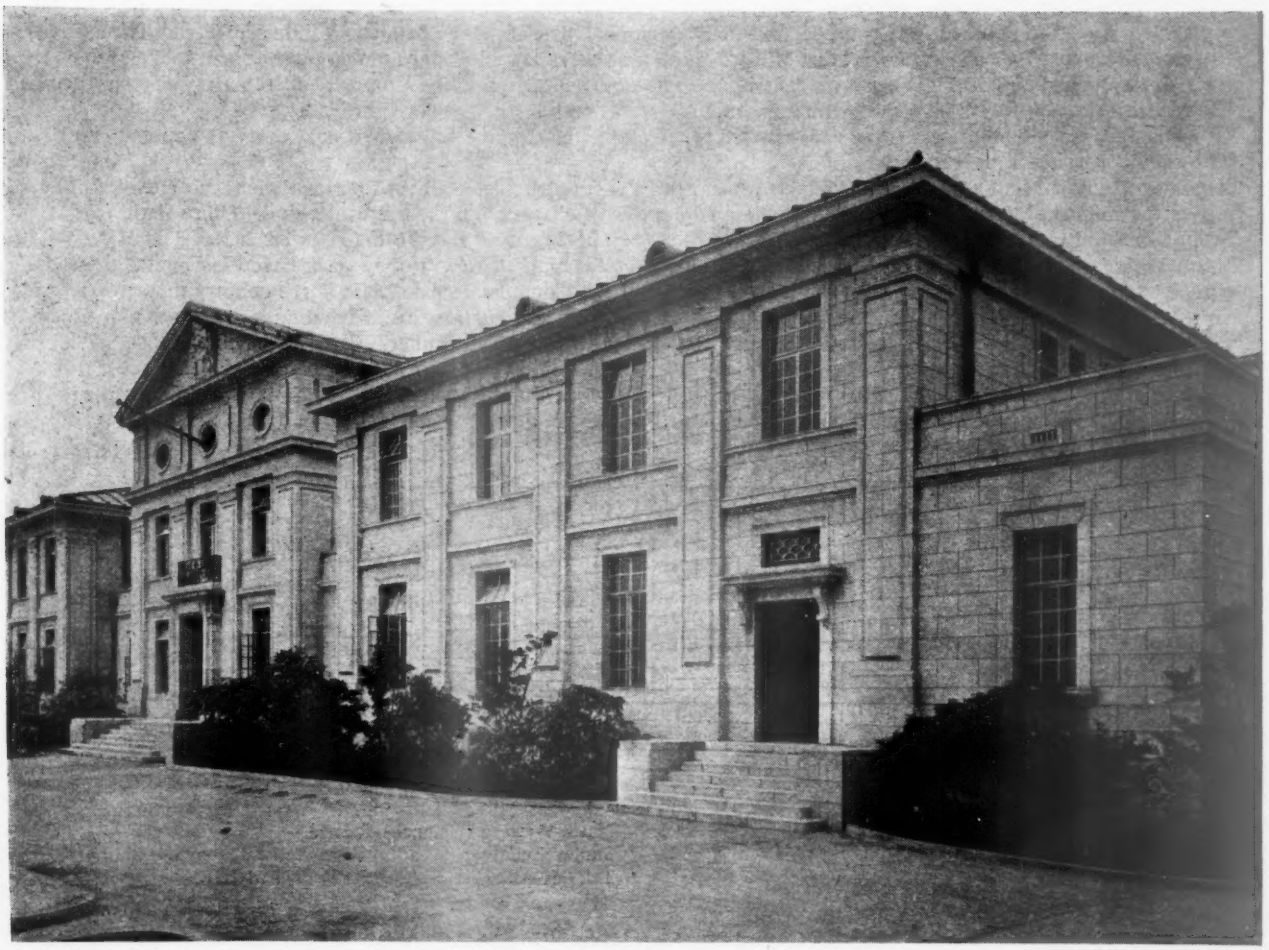
British Overseas Trade Board

British Commercial representation overseas



British Embassy, Tokyo

2 Introduction

2 Offices providing services for UK exporters

3-7 British commercial representation overseas

7 British Trade Correspondents

8 Towns and countries in which commercial representation is available

British commercial representation overseas

Business men going abroad

The Commercial Departments of the British Embassies, High Commission Offices and Consulates listed herein can be of considerable help to the British business man travelling abroad on export business. They can assist him with introductions, advice on local conditions and help generally in achieving the purpose of his visit. But they are better able to help if told in advance about the visit, its purpose and the nature of any assistance likely to be required of them. Such advance notification to Commercial Departments is best sent through the Export Services and Promotions Division of the Department of Trade or the Export Section of the Regional Office of the Department of Industry; intending business travellers are advised to contact one or other of these offices (addresses and telephone numbers appear below) at an early stage in arranging visits abroad. These offices will not only notify the visits to the Commercial Departments concerned but can also provide travellers with information about overseas markets before departure.

On arrival overseas the business traveller is advised to telephone the Commercial Department to fix an appointment with the appropriate commercial officer.

'Hints to Business Men' booklets are available for most of the countries listed. British business men who intend visiting any of the countries on export business may obtain copies free of charge from the nearest Regional Office Export Section or from Export Services and Promotions Division (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 7146) (Telex 886143).

Poste Restante and Telex facilities: business men visiting overseas markets may, if they wish, have their mail addressed care of the Commercial Department of the British Embassy/High Commission/Consulate in the country they are visiting. This facility is available during normal business hours only and business men intending to use it are requested to give adequate notice to the overseas Commercial Department beforehand, or alternatively advise the Export Services and Promotions Division of the Department of Trade in London, or their nearest Regional Office Export Section of the Department of Industry. Where public Telex facilities are not freely available, Commercial Departments will, if possible, allow visiting business men who wish urgently to get in touch with their firms to use the post's Telex facilities on a repayment basis.

Services to exporters

The following offices provide services for UK exporters

Headquarters

Export Services and Promotions Division
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU
Tel. 01-248 5757. Telex 886143 DTI EXPORT LDN

Regional

Office for Scotland
314 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow G3 8XF
Tel. 041-248 2855. Telex 77583 DTI GLASGOW

Inverness District Office
Caledonia House, 63/67 Academy Street, Inverness, IV1 1LU
Tel. 0463 30867

Office for Wales
Government Buildings, Gabalfa, Cardiff CF4 4YL
Tel. 0222 62131. Telex 49267 DTI CARDIFF

Yorkshire and Humberside Regional Office
Priestley House, 1 Park Row, Leeds LS1 5LF
Tel. 0532 443171. Telex 557925 DTI LDS

Northern Regional Office
Wellbar House, Gallowgate, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 4TR
Tel. 0632 27575. Telex 53178 DTI NTYNE

Cumberland and Westmorland District Office
Town Hall, Cockermouth, Cumbria CA13 9NP
Tel. Cockermouth 3498/9.
Telex 64173 DTI COCKERMOUTH

North-Western Regional Office
Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester M1 4BA
Tel. 061-236 2171. Telex 667104 DTI MCHR

West-Midlands Regional Office
Ladywood House, Stephenson Street, Birmingham B2 4DT
Tel. 021-632 4111. Telex 337021 DTI BHAM

East-Midlands Regional Office
Cranbrook House, 47 Cranbrook Street, Nottingham NG1 1ES
Tel. 0602 46121. Telex 37143 DTI NOTTM

South-Western Regional Office
The Pithay, Bristol BS1 2PB
Tel. 0272 291071. Telex 44214 DTI BRISTOL

Northern Ireland Department of Commerce
Chichester House, 64 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JX
Tel. 0232 34488. Telex 747025 GOVCOMM BELFAST

This list is prepared by the Export Services and Promotions Division of the British Overseas Trade Board and is published quarterly in *Trade and Industry*. Inquiries relating to the list should be made to Export Services and Promotions Division at Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757, Ext. 7113).

British commercial representation overseas

AFGHANISTAN
British Embassy, Karte Parwan, **Kabul.** (Tel. 30511/3.)

ALGERIA
British Embassy, Residence Cassionpée, Batiment B., 7, Chemin de Glycines, **Algiers** (Postal address: B.P.43, Alger Gare). (Tel. 605601/04.) (Telex 52872 a/b PRODROME ALGER.)

ANGOLA
British Consulate-General, Rua Diogo Cao No. 4, Caixa Postal No. 1244, **Luanda.** (Tel. 34582/3.) (Telex 3130 a/b BRILDAAN.)

ARGENTINA
British Embassy, Dr. Luis Agote 2412, **Buenos Aires** (Postal address Casilla de Correo 2050, Buenos Aires). (Tel. 80-7071/9.) (Telex 121666 a/b 121666AR PROBA.)

AUSTRALIA
British High Commission, Commonwealth Avenue, **Canberra, A.C.T.** (Tel. 730422.) (Telex AA62222 a/b UKREP AA62222.)

Sydney—British Consulate-General, Gold Fields House, Sydney Cove, Sydney, Australia 2000, N.S.W. (Tel. 27-7521.) (Telex AA20680 a/b UKREP AA20680.)

Melbourne—British Consulate-General, The Colonial Mutual Life Building, 330 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia 3000. (Tel. 602-1877.) (Telex AA30660 a/b UKREP AA30660.)

Brisbane—British Consulate-General, BP House, 193 North Quay, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia 4000. (Tel. 214933.) (Telex AA40556 a/b UKREP AA40556.)

Perth—British Consulate-General, ANZ House, 7th Floor, 84 St. George's Terrace, Perth, Western Australia 6000. (Tel. 21-5128/9). (Telex AA92493 a/b BHCWA AA92493.)

Adelaide—British Consulate-General, 4th Floor, F.C.A. Building, 15 Franklin Street, Adelaide, South Australia 5000. (Tel. 515982.) (Telex AA82543 a/b UKREP AA82543.)

Port Moresby—*see* Papua New Guinea

AUSTRIA
British Embassy, Reisnerstrasse 40, 1030, **Vienna.** (Tel. 731575/9.) (Telex 13410 and 12810 a/b BRITEM A.)

BAHAMAS
British High Commission, Bitco Building, Third Floor, Bank Lane, **Nassau.** (Postal address: PO Box 7516, Nassau.) (Tel. 57471/4 (Area Code 80932).) (Telex NS 112 a/b UKREP, Nassau.)

BAHRAIN
British Embassy, Al Mathaf Square, Manama, **Bahrain.** (Postal address: P.O. Box 114, Bahrain.) (Prodrome, Bahrain.) (Tel. 4002.) (Telex GJ8213 a/b 8213 PRODRO GJ.)

BANGLADESH
British High Commission, D.I.T. Building Annexe, Dilkusha (P.O. Box 90), **Dacca-2.** (Tel. 243251-3, 244216-7.)

BARBADOS
British High Commission, 147/9 Roebuck Street (P.O. Box 676c), **Bridgetown.** (Tel. 63525.) (Telex WB219 a/b UKREP, BRI WB 219.)

Important

The information given in this list is intended for the benefit of exporters travelling abroad. All commercial inquiries should be addressed initially to the nearest Regional Office Export Section of the Department of Industry, or to Export Services and Promotions Division, Department of Trade, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757) (Telex 886143). A great deal of overseas commercial information is on record and can be supplied immediately.

BELGIUM
British Embassy, Britannia House, Rue Joseph II 28, B-1040 **Brussels.** (Tel. (02) 2191165/9.) (Telex 23462 a/b BRITEM B.)

Antwerp—British Consulate-General, Van Schoonbekeplein 6, 2000 Antwerp. (Tel. (031) 326940, 328829, 321698.) (Commercial correspondence should be addressed in the first instance to the Export Services and Promotions Division, Department of Trade, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, or to the British Embassy, Brussels, B-1040.)

BOLIVIA
British Embassy, Avenida Arce 2732-2754 (Casilla 694), **La Paz.** (Tel. 51400 and 29404.) (Telex BX 5228 a/b PRODROME BX 5228.)

BOTSWANA
British High Commission, Private Bag 23, **Gaborone.** (Tel. 2483/5.)

BRAZIL
British Embassy, Avenida das Nacoes, Lote 8 (Caixa Postal 07-0586), **Brasilia D.F.** (Tel. Brasilia 24-6710.) (Telex 061-1360 a/b 611360 EING.)

Rio de Janeiro—British Consulate-General, Praia do Flamengo 284-2° andar Rio de Janeiro GB (Caixa Postal 669-ZC-00). (Tel. 225-7252.) (Telex 021-21577 a/b BRITAIN RIO.)

Sao Paulo—British Consulate-General, Avenida Paulista 1938 – 17° andar. (Caixa Postal 846) Sao Paulo, SP. (Tel. 287-7722.) (Telex 11-21384 a/b 1121384 BRIT.)

BRUNEI
British High Commission, Jalan Residency, **Bandar Seri Begawan,** State of Brunei. (Tel. 2231.) (Telex BRU 211 a/b UKREP, BRU 211.)

BULGARIA
British Embassy, Boulevard Marchal Tolbukhin 65-67, **Sofia.** (Tel. 885361/2.) (Telex 22363 a/b PRODROME SOFIA.)

BURMA
British Embassy, 80 Strand Road (P.O.Box 638), **Rangoon.** (Tel. 15700.)

CAMEROON
British Consulate, Rue Alfred Saker (Postal Address: BP 1016, **Douala,** Cameroon). (Tel. 42 21 77 and 42 22 45.) (Telex 5353 a/b BRITAIN 5353 KN.)

CANADA
British High Commission, 80 Elgin Street, **Ottawa** K1P 5K7, Ontario. (Tel. 237-1530.) (Telex 0534266 a/b UKREP OTT.)

Montreal—British Consulate General, 635 Dorchester Boulevard West, Montreal 101, P.Q. (Tel. 866-5863.) (Telex 01-26437 a/b BRITAIN, MTL.)

Toronto—British Consulate General, 8th Floor, 200 University Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M5H 3E3. (Tel. 864-1290.) (Telex 02-29531 a/b BRITAIN, TOR.)

Vancouver—British Consulate General, 4th Floor, Bank of Nova Scotia Building, 602 West Hastings Street, Vancouver 2, British Columbia. (Tel. 683-4421.) (Telex 04-51287 a/b BRITAIN, VCR.)

Halifax—British Consulate, 10th Floor, Centennial Building, 1645 Granville Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia. (Tel. 422-7488.) (Telex 019-21634 a/b BRITAIN, HFX.)

Edmonton—British Consulate-General, Suite 1404, Three McCauley Plaza, 10025 Jasper Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T5J 1S6. (Tel. 424-0481.) (Telex 037-2421 a/b BRITAIN, EDM.)

Winnipeg—British Consulate, 402 Monarch Life Building, 333 Broadway Avenue, Winnipeg, 1, Manitoba R3C OS9. (Tel. 942-3151.) (Telex 07-57814 a/b BRITAIN, WPG.)

CHILE
British Embassy, La Concepcion. 177 Casilla 72-D, **Santiago.** (Tel. 239166.) (Telex 40844 a/b PROST CL.)

CHINA
British Embassy, 11 Kuang Hua Lu, Chien Kou Men Wai, **Peking.** (Tel. 521961/4.)

COLOMBIA
British Embassy, Calle 38, 13-35 Pisos 9-11, **Bogota.** (*Airmail address:* Apartado Aereo 4508, Bogota.) (Tel. 698100.) (Telex 44503 a/b BRIT CO.)

COSTA RICA
British Embassy, Paseo Colon, 3202, Apartado 10056, **San José.** (Tel. 21-56-88.) (Telex CR2169 a/b 2169 PRODROME.)

CUBA
British Embassy, Edificio Bolivar, Capdevila, 101-103, e Morro y Prado, **Havana.** (Tel. 61-5681.) (Postal address: c/o Apartado 535, Administration de Correos No. 1, Mexico 1 DF, Mexico.)

CYPRUS
British High Commission, Charalambides Building (4th floor), Grivas Dhigenis Avenue, Nicosia. (Tel. 49791/2/3.) (Telex 2208 a/b UKREPNIC.)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA
British Embassy, Thunovska 14, **Prague** (Praha) 1. (Tel. 533347/9 and 533340.) (Telex 0121011 a/b 121011 PRDM C.)

DENMARK
British Embassy, 36-40 Kastelsvej, DK-2100 **Copenhagen** O. (Tel. Tria 6360.) (Telex 19908 a/b 19908 BRIEMB DK.)

Aarhus—British Trade Office, BP Huset, Europaplads 2 ii, DK-8000 Aarhus. (Tel. (06) 122500.)

(There is also an Honorary Consul in the **Faroe Islands** *at Thorshavn who will be glad to see British business visitors:*
British Consulate, Yviri vid Strand 17 (P.O. Box 49) DK—3800, **Thorshavn**, Faroe Islands. (Tel. Bryggjan 13510.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
British Embassy, Apartado 1352, No. 84 Avenida Independencia, **Santo Domingo.** (Tel. 682-3128/9.) (Telex 3460075 a/b 3460075 PRODROME.)

ECUADOR
British Embassy (opposite Hotel Quito), Gonzalez Suárez 111, **Quito** (Postal address: Casilla 314, Quito). (Tel. 230070/3.) (Telex 022138 a/b 022138 PRODQT ED.)

EGYPT, ARAB REPUBLIC OF
British Embassy, Kasr El Doubara, Garden City, **Cairo.** (Tel. 20850.)

EL SALVADOR
British Embassy, 13a Avenida Norte (Continuacion), No. 611, Colonia Duenas, **San Salvador.** (Tel. 219106, 220590, 223945.) (Telex 20133 a/b PRODSALV.)
(Postal address: Embajada Britanica, Apartado (cc) 500, San Salvador, El Salvador, Central America.)

ETHIOPIA
British Embassy, Papassinos Building, Ras Desta Damtew Avenue, P.O. Box 858, **Addis Ababa.** (Tel. 151166 and 151252/3.)

Asmara—British Consulate, Gellatly Hankey Building, Av. Haile Selassie I, P.O. Box 254, Asmara. (Tel. 110131.)

FIJI
British High Commission, Civic Centre, Stinson Parade (P.O. Box 1355), **Suva** (UKREP SUVA). (Tel. 311033.) (Telex FJ 2129 a/b UKREP FJ 2129.)

FINLAND
British Embassy, Uudenmaankatu 16-20, **Helsinki** 12. (Tel. 12574.) (Telex 121122 a/b UKHKI SF.)

FRANCE
British Embassy, 35 Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, **75008 Paris.** (Tel. 266-91-42.) (Telex 65264 a/b INFORM PARIS.)

Bordeaux—British Consulate-General, 15 Cours de Verdun, 33081 Bordeaux Cedex. (Tel. 52-28-35/6.) (Telex 57440 a/b BRITAIN BORDX.)

Lille—British Consulate-General, 60 Boulevard de la Liberté (Sac Postal 2037), 59014 Lille Cedex. (Tel. 573549 and 570177.) (Telex 82669 a/b 82669 BRITAIN LILLE.)

Lyon—British Consulate-General, 24 Rue Childebert, 69 288 Lyon Cedex 1, Rhone. (Tel. 375967/8.) (Telex 33254 a/b BRITAIN LYON.)

Marseille—British Consulate-General, 24 Avenue du Prado, 13-Marseilles 6e (Bouches du Rhonee). (Tel. 534332.) (Telex 42307 a/b BRITAIN MARSL.)

Strasbourg—British Consulate-General, 10 Rue du General de Castelnau, 67001 Strasbourg Cedex. (Tel. 88-366491.) (Telex 87995 a/b BRISTRA STRBG.)

Telegraphic address

Unless otherwise stated, the telegraphic addresses to be used are:
Embassies—'Prodrome' followed by the town name.
Consular offices—'Britain' followed by the town name.
High Commission offices—'Ukrep' followed by the town name.

GAMBIA, THE
British High Commission, 78 Wellington Street, P.O. Box 507, **Banjul.** (Tel. 244/6.)

GERMANY, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
British Embassy, **Berlin** c/o BFPO 45. (Tel. 2202431.) (Telex 113171 and 113172 a/b GBBER DD.)

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC
British Embassy, 53 **Bonn,** Friedrich-Ebert Allee 77. (Tel. 234061.) (Telex 886887, 8869561 and 8869562 a/b BRI D.)

Berlin—British Consulate-General, 1000 Berlin 12, Uhlandstrasse 7-8. (Tel. 3095295.) (Telex 184268 a/b UKBLN D.)

Dusseldorf—British Consulate-General, 4 Dusseldorf, Nordsternhaus, Georg-Glock-Strasse 14. (Tel. 434281-5.) (Telex 8584855 a/b 8584855 COM D.)

Frankfurt—British Consulate-General, 6 Frankfurt, Bockenheimer Landstrasse 51-53. (Tel. 720406.) (Telex 414932 a/b UKFFT D.)

Hamburg—British Consulate-General, 2000 Hamburg 13, Harvestehuderweg 8a. (Tel. 4513 51/5.) (Telex 213562 a/b BRHBG.)

Hanover—British Consulate-General, 3000 Hanover, Uhlemeyer Strasse 9 & 11. (Tel. 327641/5.) (Telex 923263 a/b BCGHN D.)

Munich—British Consulate-General, 8000 Munich 13, Akademiestrasse 7. (Tel. 394015/19.) (Telex 529959 a/b UKMUN D.)

Stuttgart—British Consulate-General, 7 Stuttgart, Kriegsbergstrasse 28. (Tel. 293216/8.) (Telex 722397 a/b 722397 UKST D.)

GHANA
British High Commission, Barclays Bank Building, High Street (P.O. Box 296), **Accra.** (Tel. 64651.)
(The P.O. Box number must be used for all correspondence.)

GREECE
British Embassy, 1, Ploutarchou Street, **Athens** 139. (Tel. 736211 (10 lines).) (Telex 216440 a/b 216440 LION GR.)

GUATEMALA
British Consulate, Edificio Maya, Via 5, No 4-50, 8° Piso, Zona 4, **Guatemala City.** (Tel. 61329 and 64375.) (Telex 279 a/b BRITON GU.)

GUYANA
British High Commission, 44 Main Street, (P.O. Box 625), **Georgetown.** (Tel. 65881/4.) (Telex GY221 a/b 221 UKREP GY.)

HAITI
British Consulate, Shell Building, Rue Pavée, (P.O. Box 1302), **Port-au-Prince.** (Tel. 21227 & 23921.)

HONDURAS
British Embassy, Edificio Palic, 4 Piso, Avenida Republica de Chile 804 (Apartado 290), **Tegucigalpa.** (Tel. 22-0479/80.) (Telex 1138 a/b 1138 PRODTEGU HT.)

HONG KONG
British Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 528, 707 Shell House, Queen's Road Central, **Hong Kong.** ('Uktrade, Hong Kong'.) (Tel. 5-230176.) (Telex HX73031 a/b UKTRA HX.)

HUNGARY
British Embassy, Harmincad Utca 6, **Budapest** V. (Tel. 182-880.) (Telex 224527 a/b 224527 BRIT H.)

ICELAND
British Embassy, Laufasvegur 49, **Reykjavik.** (Tel. 15883/4.) (Telex 2037 a/b 2037 UKREYK IS.)

INDIA
British High Commission in India, Chanakyapuri, **New Delhi,** 110021. (Tel. 70371.) (Telex 2135 a/b ND 2135.)

Calcutta—British High Commission, 1 Ho Chi Minh Sarani, P.O. Box 9073, Calcutta, 700016. (Tel. 44-5171.)

Bombay—British High Commission, P.O. Box 815, Mercantile Bank Buildings, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay, 400001. (Tel. 259981/5.) (Telex 011-2850 a/b 011-2850 UKREP BY.)

Madras—British High Commission, P.O. Box 3710, 150A Mount Road, Madras, 600002. (Tel. 83136.)

INDONESIA
British Embassy, Djalan Thamrim 75, **Jakarta.** (Tel. 41091/8.) (Telex 46166 a/b PRODROME DKT 46166.)

IRAN
British Embassy, Avenue Ferdowsi, **Tehran.** (Tel. 45011/4.) (Telex 212493 a/b 212493 PROD IR.)

IRAQ
British Embassy, Shaheen Building, Saadoon Street, **Baghdad.** (Tel. 99001/3.)

IRISH REPUBLIC
British Embassy, 33 Merrion Road, **Dublin,** 4. (Tel. 695211.) (Telex 5296 a/b 5296 UKDB EI.)

ISRAEL
British Embassy, 192 Rehov Hayarkon Street, **Tel Aviv** 63405. (Tel. 249171-5.) (Telex 33559 a/b TLVIV.)

ITALY
British Embassy, Via XX Settembre 80A, I 00187 **Rome.** (Tel. 4755551-5.) (Telex 8023-61049 a/b 61049 PRODROME.)

Milan—British Consulate-General, Via San Paolo 7, I-20121 Milan. (Tel. 803442-6.) (Telex 8023-31528 a/b 31528 BRITAIN.)

Florence—British Consulate, Palazzo Castelbarco Lungarno Corsini 2, I 50123 Florence. (Tel. 272594.) (Telex 57270 a/b 57270 BRITAIN.)

Genoa—British Consulate-General, Via XII Ottobre 2, I 16121 Genoa. (Tel. 564833.) (Telex 27689 a/b 27689 BRITAIN.)

Naples—British Consulate-General, Via Fransesco Crispi 122, 80122 Naples. (Tel. 663883.) (Telex 71330 a/b 71330 BRITAIN.)

Bari—British Trade Representative, Via Fratelli Rosselli 38, I 70126, Bari. (Tel. 330791.)

Palermo—British Consulate, Palazzo Vassallo, Via Marchese di Villabianco 9, I 90143 Palermo. (Tel. 253364-6.) (Telex 91111 a/b 91111 CONSULUK.)

Turin—British Consulate, Corso Vittorio Emanuele 1 (Angolo Corso Massimo d'Azeglio), I 10125 Turin. (Tel. 657676/7.) (Telex 8023-21464 a/b BRITAIN-TURIN.)

Venice—British Consulate: Postal address—P.O. Box 469, 30100 Venice; callers—Accademia Dorsoduro 1051 30123 Venice. (Tel. 27408.) (Telex 41283 a/b 41283 BRITAIN.)

IVORY COAST
British Embassy, Fifth Floor, Immeuble Shell, Avenue Lamblin, **Abidjan.** (Postal address: Boite Postale 2581, Abidjan.) (Tel. 226615, 322776 and 324980.) (Telex 706 a/b PRODROME ABIDJAN.)

JAMAICA
British High Commission (P.O. Box 393), Barclays Bank Building, 54 King Street, **Kingston,** Jamaica. (Britcom, Kingston.) (Tel. 932-1930.) (Telex 2110 a/b UKREP, KIN JA.)

JAPAN
British Embassy, 1 Ichibancho, Chiyoda-ku, **Tokyo** 102. (Tel. (03) 265-5511.) (Telex J.22755 a/b PRODROME.)

Osaka—British Consulate-General, Hong-kong Bank Building, 45 Awajimachi, 4-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka 541. (Tel. (06) 231-3355/7.) (Telex 522 5167 a/b BRITAIN OSA or BRIOSK.)

JORDAN
British Embassy, King Hussein Street, P.O. Box 6062, **Amman.** (Tel. 37374-5.)

KENYA
British High Commission in Kenya, P.O. Box 30133, 13th Floor, Bruce House, Standard Street, **Nairobi.** (Tel. 35944.) (Telex 22219 a/b UKREP, NAIROBI.)

KHMER REPUBLIC
British Embassy, 96 Moha Vithei 9 Tola (BP 150), **Phnom Penh.** (Tel. 23976.)

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF (South Korea)
British Embassy, **Seoul** BFPO via BFPO1. (Tel. 75-7341/3.) (Telex K27320 a/b PRODROM K27320.)

KUWAIT
British Embassy, Kuwait Investment Company Building (5th Floor), Plot 6, Area 9, Ahmad al-Jabir Street (P.O. Box SAFAT 300), **Kuwait.** (Tel. 439221/2.)

LAOS
British Embassy, Rue J. Nehru, P.O. Box 224, **Vientiane.** (Tel. 2333 and 2374.)

LEBANON
British Embassy, Avenue de Paris Ras Beirut, **Beirut.** (Tel. 362500/1, 362564, 362618, 363286, 364158, 365483.) (Telex 20465 a/b PRODROME.)

LESOTHO
British High Commission, P.O. Box 521, **Maseru.** (Tel. 3961.)

LIBERIA
British Embassy, P.O. Box 120, 'Mamba Point', **Monrovia.** (Tel. 21055, 21107.) (Telex 4287 a/b PRODROME LIB.)

LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC
British Embassy, 30 Triq Alfatah, **Tripoli.** (Tel. 31191/5.)

LUXEMBOURG
British Embassy, 28 Boulevard Royal, **Luxembourg.** (Tel. 29864/5.) (Telex 3443 a/b 3443 PRODRO LU.)

MADAGASCAR (MALAGASY REPUBLIC)
British Embassy, 1st Floor, 41 Lalana Razanakombana (Boite Postale 167), **Tananarive.** (Tel. 206-50.) (Telex 201-226 a/b PRODROME, TANA.)

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MALAWI
British High Commission, Blantyre Office, P.O. Box 479, **Blantyre.** (Tel. 33022.)

MALAYSIA
British High Commission (P.O. Box 1030), 13th Floor, Wisma Damansara, Jalan Semantan, **Kuala Lumpur.** (Tel. 741533.) (Telex 30245 a/b UKREP MA30245.)

MALTA
British High Commission, 7 St. Anne Street, **Floriana.** (Tel. Central 21285/6/7.) (Telex 249 UKREP MW.)

MAURITIUS
British High Commission, P.O. Box 586, Cerne House, Chaussée Street, **Port Louis.** (Tel. 20201.) (Telex IW 266 a/b UKREP IW 266.)

MEXICO
British Embassy, Lerma 71, Cuauhtemoc, P.O. Box 96 Bis., **Mexico** 5 D.F. (Tel. 5114880/85.) (Telex 1771185 a/b 1771185 UKEM MEX.)

MONGOLIA
British Embassy, 30 Enkh Taivny Sudamzh (P.O. Box No. 703), **Ulan Bator,** The People's Republic of Mongolia. (Tel. 51033.)

MOROCCO
British Consulate-General, 60 Boulevard d'Anfa (Boite Postale 762), **Casablanca.** (Tel. 261440/1.) (Telex 22781 M a/b BRITAIN 22781 M.)

MOZAMBIQUE (Portuguese East Africa)
British Consulate-General, 310 Avenida Augusto do Castilho (P.O. Box 55), **Lourenco Marques.** (Tel. 26011/2, 29989.) (Telex 6-265 a/b UKREP MO.)

NEPAL
British Embassy, Lain Chaur (P.O. Box 106), **Kathmandu.** (Tel. 11081, 11588/9.)

NETHERLANDS
British Embassy, Lange Voorhout 10, **The Hague.** (Tel. (070) 645800.) (Telex 31600 a/b 31600 BEMB NL.)

Amsterdam—British Consulate-General, Johannes Vermeerstraat 7, Amsterdam. (Tel. (020) 739143.) (Telex 15117 a/b 15117 UKAMS NL.)

NEW ZEALAND
British High Commission, Reserve Bank of New Zealand Building, 9th Floor, 2 The Terrace, **Wellington** 1. (Postal address: P.O. Box 369.) (Tel. 46-060.) (Telex NZ 3325 a/b UKREP NZ 3325.)

Auckland—British High Commission, 9th Floor, Norwich Union Building, Queen Street, Auckland, 1. (Postal address: Private Bag, Auckland, 1.) (Tel. 32-973.) (Telex NZ 2412 a/b UKREPAK NZ 2412.)

Christchurch—British Commercial Representative, P.O. Box 1762, Christchurch.

NICARAGUA
British Embassy, Avenida Las Colinas (Lote 100), Las Colinas, Carretera a Masaya Km. 9, **Managua.** (Postal address: Apartado 13, Managua, Nicaragua.) (Tel. 96256/96207.) (Telex 375 1323 a/b PRODMGA EQ12.)

NIGERIA
British High Commission in Nigeria, Kajola House, 62-64 Campbell Street, **Lagos.** (Postal address: Private Mail Bag 12136, Lagos, Nigeria.) (Tel. 51630, Counsellor 21202 or First Secretary 21409.) (Telex 21247 a/b UKREP, LAGOS.)

Ibadan—Office of the British Deputy High Commissioner, Finance Corporation Building, Lebabon Street, Ibadan. (Tel. 21551.) (Telex 31102 a/b BHC IBN (NG).) (Postal address: Private Mail Bag 5010, Ibadan.)

Kaduna—Office of the British Deputy High Commissioner, Office of the United Bank for Africa Building, Yakubu Gowon Way, Kaduna. (Tel. 22573/5.) (Telex 71104 a/b 71104 UKREP BG.) (Postal Address: Private Mail Bag 2096, Kaduna.)

NORWAY
British Embassy, Thomas Heftyesgate 8, **Oslo,** 2. (Tel. 563890/7.) (Telex 11575 a/b 11575 UKOSL N.)

Bergen—Consul, British Consulate, Slottsgaten 1, 5015 Bergen. (Tel. 210990 & 217033.) (Telex 42660 a/b 42660 UK BGN N.)

OMAN
British Embassy, **Muscat.** (Postal address: P.O. Box 300, Muscat.) (Tel. 2411-2415.) (Telex MB 216 a/b PRODROME MB 216, and MB 273 a/b PRODROME MB 273.)

PAKISTAN
British Embassy, Diplomatic Enclave, Ramna 5 (P.O. Box 1122), **Islamabad** (British Islamabad). (Tel. 22131/5.)

Karachi—British Consulate-General, York Place, Runnymede Lane, Port Trust Estate, Clifton, Karachi-6 (Britain Karachi). (Tel. 53 20 41/46.) *Commercial matters concerning the northern areas, including the provinces of Punjab and North West Frontier, are dealt with by the Embassy, and for Sind and Baluchistan provinces by the Consulate at Karachi.*

PANAMA
British Embassy, Via Espana 120, **Panama City.** (Postal address: Panama City c/o British Consulate Box B, Balboa Post Office, Canal Zone, Panama.) (Tel. Panama City 23-0451.) (Telex 3481020 a/b PROPANA.)

PAPUA NEW GUINEA
British Commission, United Church Building (3rd floor), Douglas Street, **Port Moresby.** (Postal address: P.O. Box 739, Port Moresby.) (Tel. 2361, 2485 and 3095.) (Telex NE 22142 a/b UKREP 22142.)

PARAGUAY
British Embassy, 25 de Mayo 171, **Asuncion.** (Postal address: Casilla de Correo 404, Asuncion.) (Tel. 49146.) (Telex 139 a/b PRODROME 139 PY.)

PERU
British Embassy, Edificio Pacifico, Plaza Washington, Avenida Arequipa (sextra cuadra), **Lima.** (Postal address: P.O. Box 854, Lima.) (Tel. 283830.) (Telex PX 5230 a/b PRODROME, PX 5230.)

PHILIPPINES
British Embassy, P.O. Box 295, 9th Floor, L. & S. Building, 1414 Roxas Boulevard, **Manila.** (Tel. 59-24-61.) (Telex 3282 PRODME PN a/b 3282 PRODME PN.)

POLAND
British Embassy, Aleje Roz 1, **Warsaw.** (Tel. 281001-5.) (Telex 813694 a/b 813694 PROD PL.)

PORTUGAL
British Embassy, Rua de S. Domingos a Lapa 35-39, **Lisbon 3.** (Tel. 661191/5.) (Telex 12278 a/b 12278 PROLIS P.)

QATAR
British Embassy, P.O. Box 3, **Doha.** (Tel. 22637.) (Telex POLITICAL DH4205 a/b 4205 PRODRO DH.)

ROMANIA
British Embassy, 24, Strada Jules Michelet, **Bucharest.** (Tel. 111635/6.) (Telex 011-295 a/b PRODROME, BUC.)

SAUDI ARABIA
British Embassy, Dutch Bank Building, 4th Floor (P.O. Box 393), **Jedda.** (Tel. 27306 & 27122.)

SENEGAL
British Embassy, 20 Rue du Docteur Guillet (B.P. 6025), **Dakar.** (Tel. 22383.) (Telex 548 a/b PRODROME, SG.)

SIERRA LEONE
British Trade and Information Centre, 4th Floor, Leone House, Siaka Stevens Street, **Freetown.** (Tel. 4096.) (Telex 235 a/b UKREP FTN 235.)

SINGAPORE
British High Commission, Tanglin Circus, **Singapore 10.** (Postal address: Tanglin P.O. Box 19.) (Tel. 639333.) (Telex RS 21218 a/b UKREP SP RS 21218.)

SOMALI REPUBLIC
British Embassy, Waddada Xasan Geeddi Abtoow 7/8, P.O. Box 1036, **Mogadishu.** (Tel. 2288.) (Telex Mogadishu 617 a/b PRODROME MOG SM.)

SOUTH AFRICA, REPUBLIC OF
British Embassy, 6 Hill Street, Arcadia, **Pretoria** 0002. (Tel. 74-3121.) (Telex 44641 a/b 44641 PR.)

Johannesburg—British Consulate-General, 8th Floor, B.P. Centre, corner Kerk/Harrison Street, P.O. Box 10101, Johannesburg. (Brit-consul, Johannesburg.) (Tel. 834-6411.) (Telex 43-7115 a/b 43-7115 JH.)
(Johannesburg is the senior commercial post and the central point for British trade promotion work in South Africa.)

Cape Town—British Consulate-General, 11th Floor, African Eagle Centre, 2 St. Georges Street, P.O. Box 500, Cape Town. (Tel. 41-1466/8.) (Telex 5-7447CT a/b 5-7447CT.)

Durban—British Consulate General, 7th Floor, Barclays Bank Building, Field Street, Durban. (Tel. 313131 (five lines).) (Telex 6-7428 a/b 6-7428 DN.)

SPAIN
British Embassy, Calle de Fernando el Santo 16, **Madrid 4.** (Tel. 419-0200/12.) (Telex 27656 a/b 27656 INGLAE.)

Barcelona—British Consulate-General, Edificio Torre de Barcelona, Avenida Generalisimo Franco 477 (13 Floor), Apartado de Correos 12111, Barcelona 11. (Tel. 239 0804, 239 1300.) (Telex 52799 a/b 52799 BRBAR E.)

Bilbao—British Consulate-General, Alameda Urquijo 2-8, Bilbao 8. (Tel. 214780.) (Telex 32446 a/b 32446 BRBIL.)

Telegraphic address

Unless otherwise stated, the telegraphic addresses to be used are:
Embassies—'Prodrome' followed by the town name.
Consular offices—'Britain' followed by the town name.
High Commission offices—'Ukrep' followed by the town name.

Seville—British Consulate, Plaza Nueva 8 (Dpdo), Seville. (Tel. 228875.) (Telex 72172 a/b 72172 BRSEV E.)

Valencia—British Consulate, Calle Cronista Carreres 1, 4a Valencia 3. (Tel. 321-12-75 and 321-76-96.)

Vigo—British Vice-Consulate, Plaza de Compostela No. 23 (6°), (P.O. Box 49), Vigo. (Tel. 211450.)

Palma de Mallorca—British Consulate, 23-1° Jaime III, Palma de Mallorca. (Tel. 212085, 212445.)

Las Palmas—British Consulate, Edificio Hocasa, 6 Piso, Calle Alfredo L. Jones, 33 (P.O Box 2020), Las Palmas, Gran Canaria, Canary Islands. (Tel. 262508.) (Telex 95276 a/b 95276 BRTLP E.)

SRI LANKA
British High Commission, Galle Road, Kellupitiya, **Colombo 3.** (Postal address: P.O. Box 1433, Colombo.) (Tel. 27611/15.) (Telex 1101 a/b UKREP, COLOMBO.)

SUDAN
British Embassy, P.O. Box 801, New Aboulela Building, Barlaman Avenue, **Khartoum.** (Tel. 70760, 70766-9.)

SURINAM
There is an Honorary Consul at the British Consulate at Paramaribo who will be pleased to see business visitors. His address is: 15 Mr. Dr. de Mirandastraat (P.O. Box 1300), **Paramaribo.** (Tel. 77455.)

SWAZILAND
British High Commission, Alister Miller Street, **Mbabane.** (Postal address: British High Commission, Private Bag, Mbabane.) (Tel. 2581.)

SWEDEN
British Embassy, Skarpögatan 6-8, S-115 27 **Stockholm.** (Tel. 670140.) (Telex 19340 a/b BRITEMB S.)

Gothenburg—British Consulate-General, Götgatan 15, S-411 05 Gothenburg. (Tel. 136277.) (Telex 20041 a/b BRITAIN S.)

Malmo—British Consulate, Lilla Nygatan 11, S-211 38 Malmö. (Tel. 126625.)

SWITZERLAND
Zurich—British Consulate-General, Dufourstrasse 56, 8008 Zurich. (Tel. (01) 47 15 20/6.) (Telex 54260 a/b 54260 UKZUR CH.)
(Zurich is the senior commercial post and central point for British trade promotion work in Switzerland.)

Berne—British Embassy, Thunstrasse 50, 3005 Berne. (Tel. (031) 445021/8.) (Telex 32687 a/b 32687 UK BNECH.)

Basle—British Consulate, P.O. Box No. 851, Rittergasse 35, 4001 Basle. (Tel. (061) 235843.) (Telex 62959 a/b UKBAL CH.)

Geneva—British Consulate-General, 6th Floor, Rue de Vermont 37-39, 1211 Geneva 20. (Tel. (022) 343800, 332385.) (Telex 22956 a/b 22956A (or B) UKGV CH.)

SYRIA
British Embassy, 11 Kotob Building, Mohd. Kurd Ali Street, Malki Avenue (P.O. Box 37), **Damascus.** (Tel. 332561-3.) (Telex 11049 a/b 11049 BRITEM SY.)

TANZANIA
British High Commission, Permanent House, corner Azikiwe Street/Independence Avenue, P.O. Box 9112, **Dar-es-Salaam.** (Tel. 29601.) (Telex 41004 a/b 41004 UKREP.)

THAILAND
British Embassy, Pleonchit Road, **Bangkok.** (Tel. 527161 (Monday to Friday 0800-1630), 527160 (all other times).)

TOGO
British Embassy, Boulevard Circulaire, Boite Postale 892, **Lome,** Republic of Togo. (Tel. 2085.) (Telex 5210 a/b PRODROME, LOME.)

TONGA
British High Commission, **Nukualofa.**

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
British High Commission, Furness House, 90 Independence Square, P.O. Box 778, **Port of Spain,** Trinidad. (Tel. 52861/6.) (Telex WG 224 a/b UKREP 224.)

TUNISIA
British Embassy, 5 Place de la Victoire, **Tunis.** (Tel. 245100, 245324, 245649.) (Telex TUNIS 12007 a/b RDROM 12007 TUNIS.)

TURKEY
British Embassy, Sehit Ersan Caddesi, 46a, Cankaya, **Ankara.** (Tel. 274310/15.) (Telex 42320 a/b PROD TR.)

Istanbul—British Consulate-General, Tepebasi, Beyoglu, Istanbul. (Tel. 447540, 447545.) (Telex 298 a/b BRITAIN IST.)

UGANDA
British High Commission, P.O. Box 7070, 10-12 Parliament Avenue, **Kampala.** (Tel. 57054/9.) (Telex 61006 a/b 61006 UKREP KLA.)

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
Abu Dhabi—British Embassy, Commercial Secretariat, First Floor, Shaikh Ahmad bin Hamid Building, Shaikh Hamdan Street, Abu Dhabi. (Postal address: P.O. Box 248, Abu Dhabi.) (Tel. 43033/4/5.) (Telex AH2234 a/b PRODROME AH 2234 AH 2244 a/b PRODROME AH 2244.)

Dubai—British Embassy, Tariq Ibn Zayed Street (P.O. Box 65), Dubai. (Tel. 31070, 31893 and 31993.) (Telex DB 5426 a/b 5426 BRITEM DB.)

UNITED STATES
Washington—British Embassy, 3100 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington D.C. 20008. (Tel. HO21340 or 4621340 (Area Code 202).) (Telex 892370 a/b PRODROME WSH.)

New York—British Trade Development Office, 150 East 58th Street (19th and 20th floors), New York, N.Y. 10022. (Tel. 593-2258, Area Code 212.) (Telex 126919 a/b PRODROME NYK.)
(New York is the senior commercial post and the central point for British trade promotion work in the USA. Export Credits Guarantee Department's representative in N. America is at the same address.)

Atlanta—British Consulate-General, Suite 912, 225 Peachtree Street, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30303. (Tel. 524-5856/8, Area Code 404.) (Telex 542517 a/b BRITAIN ATL.)

Boston—British Consulate-General, Suite 4740, Prudential Tower, Prudential Centre, Boston, Massachusetts 02199. (Tel. 261-3060, Area Code 617.) (Telex 940994 a/b BRITAIN BSN.)

Chicago—British Consulate-General, 33 N. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60602. (Tel. 346-1810/17, Area Code 312.) (Telex 254432 a/b BRITAIN CGO.)

Cleveland—British Consulate-General, 1828 Illuminating Building, 55 Public Square, Cleveland, Ohio 44113. (Tel. 621-7674, Area Code 216.) (Telex 980126 a/b BRITAIN CLV.)

Dallas—British Government Trade Office, 813 Stemmons Tower West, 2730 Stemmons Freeway, Dallas, Texas 75207. ('BRITAIN, Dallas'.) (Tel. 637-3600, Area Code 214.) (Telex 730382 a/b BRITAIN DAL.)

Detroit—British Consulate-General, 2200 Detroit Bank and Trust Building, 211 Fort Street West, Detroit, Michigan 48226. (Tel. 962-4776, Area Code 313.) (Telex 230158 a/b BRITAIN DET.)

Houston—British Consulate-General, 1005 World Trade Centre, 1520 Texas Avenue, Houston, Texas 77002. (Tel. 223-2301, Area Code 713.) (Telex 762-307 a/b BRITAIN HOU.)

Los Angeles—British Consulate-General, Ahmanson Centre East Building, Suite 312, 3701, Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90010. (Tel. 385-7381, Area Code 213.) (Telex 677421 a/b BRITAIN LSA.)

Miami—British Consulate, 700 Ingraham Building, 25, S.E. Second Avenue, Miami, Florida 33131. (Tel. 371-7544/6, Area Code 305.) (Telex 519468 a/b BRITAIN MIA.)

Philadelphia—British Consulate-General, 12 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107. (Tel. Walnut 52430/2, Area Code 215.) (Telex 834636 a/b BRITAIN PhA.)

San Juan—British Consulate, Room 1014, Banco Popular Center, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico. (Postal address: G.P.O. Box 2157, San Juan, Puerto Rico 00936.) (Tel. 767-4435 (Area Code 809).) (Telex 365270 a/b 365270 BRITAIN.)

Important

The information given in this list is intended for the benefit of exporters travelling abroad. All commercial inquiries should be addressed initially to the nearest Regional Office Export Section of the Department of Industry, or to Export Services and Promotions Division, Department of Trade, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757) (Telex 886143). A great deal of overseas commercial information is on record and can be supplied immediately.

St. Louis—British Consulate-General, 7th Floor, Gateway Tower, 1 Memorial Drive, St. Louis, Missouri 63102. (Tel. Main 14688, Area Code 314.) (Telex 447190 a/b BRITAIN STL.)

San Francisco—British Consulate-General, 9th Floor, Equitable Life Buildings, 120 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California 94104. (Tel. 981-3030, Area Code 415.) (Telex 340628 a/b BRITAIN SFO.)

Seattle—British Consulate-General, 1216 Norton Building, 801 2nd Avenue, Seattle, Washington 98104. (Tel. 622-9253, Area Code 206.) (Telex 329602 a/b BRITAIN SEA.)

(There is also a Vice-Consul at Baltimore and a Consul at Norfolk who will be glad to see business visitors.)

Baltimore—British Consulate, Suite 3406, 222 St. Paul Place, Baltimore, Maryland 21202. (Tel. 727-1082, Area Code 301.)

Norfolk—British Consulate, 932 Wainwright Building, 229 West Bute Street, Norfolk, Virginia, 23510. (Tel. MA 7-1934, Area Code 703.)

URUGUAY
British Embassy, Edificio Banco de Londres y America del Sud, Cerrito 420, Piso 7°, **Montevideo.** (Tel. 912501.) (Telex 398439 a/b PRODROME UY 439.)

USSR
British Embassy, Kutuzovsky Prospekt 7/4, **Moscow G248.** (Tel. 241-1033/4.) (Telex 7341 a/b PRODROME SU.)

VENEZUELA
British Embassy, 12th Floor, Avenida La Estancia No. 10, Ciudad Commercial Tamanaco, Chuao, **Caracas.** (Postal address: Apartado 1246, Caracas.) (Tel. 911391.) (Telex 23468 a/b 23468 PROCARAC.)

VIETNAM
British Embassy, 25 Boulevarde Thong Nhut, P.O. Box No. 1, **Saigon.** (Tel. 25194-24610.)

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC
British Embassy, 13 Al Qasr al Jumhuri (P.O. Box 1287), **Sana'a.** (Tel. 2684 and 5714.)

YEMEN, PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF
British Embassy, 28 Ho Chi Minh Street, Khormaksar, **Aden.** (Tel. 24171-6.)

YUGOSLAVIA
British Embassy, Ulica Generala Zdanova 46, **Belgrade.** (Tel. 645055.) (Telex 11468 a/b 11468 YU PROBEL.)

Zagreb—British Consulate-General, Ilica 12 (P.O. Box 454), 41001 Zagreb. (Tel. 447533.) (Telex 21309 a/b 21309 YU BR ZAG.)

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British Embassy, 9 Avenue de l'Equateur, 5th floor, Barclays Bank International Building (B.P. 8049), **Kinshasa.** (Tel. 234836.)

ZAMBIA
British High Commission, Independence Avenue, P.O. Box RW50, **Lusaka.** (Tel. 51122.) (Telex LS 4115 a/b UKREP ZA 4115.)

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Trade Correspondents generally give part-time service to the Departments of Trade and Industry. Often they are Civil Servants who have been selected to act in this capacity in addition to their normal duties; in certain other territories local businessmen undertake these functions. The extent to which British Trade Correspondents can assist British business visitors is therefore limited.

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BELIZE
Mr. Gordon Roe, 6 Fort Street, P.O. Box 438, **Belize City.** (Tel. 2383.)

BERMUDA
Mrs. A. Brackstone, c/o Visitors' Service Bureau, **Hamilton.** (Tel. 1-2038.)

FALKLAND ISLANDS
The Chief Secretary, **Stanley.**

GIBRALTAR
The Financial and Development Secretary, Government Secretariat, **Gibraltar.** (Tel. 2971, Ext. 51.) (Telex 223 a/b SECRETARIAT GIBRALTAR.)

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLAND COLONY
The Collector of Customs, P.O. Box 503, Betio, **Tarawa,** Gilbert Islands.

NEWFOUNDLAND
Mr. A. G. Ayres, Javelin House, 109 Water Street, P.O. Box 6012, **St. John's,** Newfoundland. (Tel. 726-8948, Area Code 709.)

NEW HEBRIDES
Secretary for Financial Affairs, British Residency, **Vila.**

SEYCHELLES
Captain J. Harwood, Mahe Shipping Co. Ltd., Victoria, **Mahe,** Seychelles.

ST. HELENA
The Colonial Treasurer, The Castle, Island of St. Helena, South Atlantic Ocean.

SOLOMON ISLANDS, BRITISH PROTECTORATE
British Trade Correspondent, Governor's Office, **Honiara,** British Solomon Islands Protectorate.

TASMANIA
Mr. W. T. Loney, OBE, 10th Floor, AMP Building, 86 Collins Street, **Hobart,** Tas. (Postal address: GPO Box H. Tas 7001.) (Tel. Hobart 343411/2.)

WESTERN SAMOA
Mr. W. W. Ansell, c/o Bank of Western Samoa, **Apia,** Western Samoa, South Pacific.

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Accra, Ghana
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Adelaide, Australia
Aden, Yemen
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Amman, Jordan
Amsterdam, Netherlands
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Asmara, Ethiopia
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Bangkok, Thailand
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Benin City, Nigeria
Bergen, Norway
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Karachi, Pakistan
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ex 84.45.C.16	Automatic three-headed machines for smoothing and rolling welding beads, and cutting off their two ends, on vehicle tyre bands, together with feed and ejection devices and hydraulic and electrical controls	29.1.77
ex 84.45.C.16	Special machines for vertical turning, milling, reaming or drilling, weighing more than 100 metric tons and having a table with a movable plate for turning, with a diameter of 5 m. or more	29.1.77
ex 84.45.C.16	Special automatic machines equipped with a grinding wheel for shaping the slots and tapered surfaces of spiral drill bits or reamers	29.1.77
ex 84.47.A.3	Automatic saws for trimming sheets of chip-board	29.1.77
ex 84.47.C	Contact sanders with opposed endless belts for working to size and polishing wooden sheets	29.1.77
ex 84.59.K ex 84.35.C ex 84.22.I and ex G-4	Machinery for continuous coating of abrasive fabrics and paper, with facilities for unreeling, pull-through, printing, application of glues, varnishes or resins, adjustment of support slats, movement of the continuous band in loops, re-reeling and centralised control	29.1.77
ex 84.59.K	Presses having a horizontal endless screw and slit spiral casing, with pressure regulation by means of an air pad, for the dehydration of vegetable matter	29.1.77
ex 84.59.K	Automatic hot-plate presses, each plate having an area of more than 11 m^2 for the manufacture of chip-board sheets, whether or not with stations for forming, pre-pressing, feed and ejection and central control	29.1.77
ex 84.59.K	Numerically-controlled machines for the wiring and connection of electrical or electronic apparatus, with automatic positioning or indication of terminals and connection cables	29.1.77
ex 84.59.K	Complex automatic machinery for extruding tubular supports, with interlayers and insulators, in the core of coaxial cables, whether or not with provision for wire feed and pick up and for control and synchronisation	29.1.77
ex 84.59.K	Special extruders for feeding synthetic fibre spinning machines, working continuously in an inert atmosphere or a vaccum at a temperature of more than 250°C and a pressure of more than 150 kg./cm., providing stepless speed control	29.1.77
ex 84.59.K	Machines for cutting continuous strips of flexible plastic foam, weighing more than 20 tons	29.1.77
ex 84.59.K	Automatic vulcanising presses for moulding tyre casings or inner tubes	29.1.77
ex 84.59.K	Continuous double-screw horizontal presses for extruding fish pastes	29.1.77
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EXTENSIONS		
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ex 84.45.C.9	Automatic presses for producing nuts, unthreaded, by cold stamping from blanks	11.12.77
ex 84.59.K	Machinery for inserting windings in electric motor stators and for fixing locking wedges in the stator slots	3.3.77
ex 90.28.C.7	Apparatus for physical or chemical analysis, with provision for calculation and digital read-off	8.8.77

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Tariff no.	Description	Valid until
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ex 84.45.C.9	Automatic numerically-controlled sequential punching machines for sheet metal, with a double revolving table for tool storage	
ex 84.45.C.16	Special machines for vertical turning, milling, reaming or drilling, weighing more than 250 metric tons and having a table with a movable plate for turning, with a diameter of 5 m. or more	
ex 90.28.C.7	Machines having an electronic measuring or recording system for tensile, compression or torsional testing, capable of exerting a force of 25,000 kg. or more	
AMENDED DESCRIPTION		
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Inquiries: OTAR ext. 462/471/472/473

Home compensation tax. The Spanish *State Gazette*, 19 March 1975, announced a temporary concessional rate of 1.5 per cent home compensation tax levy until 6 May 1975 on ground-nuts, tariff heading 12.01.B.2, ground nut oil (crude) tariff heading 15.07.A.2.a.2., and until 24 April on sodium carbonate, tariff heading 28.42.C. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 462/471/472/473.

Israel

Tariff amendments. The Israeli authorities have issued the following amendments to the customs tariff:

Item no.	Description	Rate of duty
10.06	In subsection 9910, '25%' is superseded by	20% *ad val.*
44.15	Subsection 2010 is superseded by:	
2010	Released after 31.10.74 and before 1.4.75	20% *ad val.* but not less than IL.180 per cu. m.
2020	Released after 31.3.75 and before 1.1.76	20% *ad val.* but not less than IL.450 per cu. m.
53.05	In subsection 1090, 'Exempt' is superseded by	IL.2.50 per kg.
64.05	Section 9900 is superseded by:	
9900	Other	
9910	Soles, including soles with heels	37.5% *ad val.* but not less than IL.3.80 per pair
9990	Other	37.5% *ad val.*
82.05	Sections 1000, 2000, 3000, 4000, 5000 and 9900 are superseded by:	
2000	Oil well drilling or sounding tools	Exempt
2500	Thread rolling dies	
	(a) of the kind used for producing wooden screws;	
	(b) other, excluding flat if the length of the working bit does not exceed 300 mm.	Exempt
3000	Thread milling cutters	Exempt
4000	Cast blanks made of high speed steel, provided they have not undergone any further process, after the casting, for milling cutters answering the following description: the outside diameter is not less than 20 mm. and does not exceed 255 mm.; they have an axis hole from end to end; the weight of each does not exceed 4.5 kg.	Exempt
4500	Rotary files and rasps	Exempt
5000	Tools for cutting holes, comprising a hole saw in the form of a cup, an arbor and one drill, excluding any additional drills	Exempt
5500	Tools made of sintered metal carbides (for example carbides of tungsten or tantalum) or having working bits made of sintered metal carbides for pressing bots, wires or screws	Exempt
6000	Punches and dies including those for wire drawing and metal extrusion	20% *ad val.*
6500	Tools for lathes, for planing and grooving machines, the operation of which does not cause the removal of material from the articles to be processed	Exempt
9900	Other	25% *ad val.*

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 475/420.

Excise duty on tobacco. The Israeli authorities have issued amendments to the Excise on Tobacco (Variation of Tariff) Order 1974.

Section (a) now reads as follows:

(a) Packets each containing 20 cigarettes retailed at a price:	
1 Exceeding IL.1.05	55%
2 Exceeding IL.1.05 but not IL.1.90	60.5%
3 Exceeding IL.1.90	63.5%

No further details are available. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 475/420.

CRE tel. Direct dialling **OTAR** telephone 01-248 5757
Extensions to **OTAR** numbers are given at the end of each notice.

Labelling of foodstuffs. The Israeli authorities have issued an amendment to the Commodities and Services (Labelling of Products) Order 1950. Copies of the amendment order are available to British exporters. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 475/420.

Cement: price control. The Israeli authorities have issued an order on the price of grey Portland cement. Copies are available to British exporters from OTAR ext. 475/420.

Iran

New import regulations. Preliminary information has been received concerning import regulations for the new Iranian year starting 21 March 1975. The import ban has been lifted from electric refrigerators, television sets, tape recorders, gas cookers, silk and nylon socks. The new rate of Commercial Profit Tax on these items is as follows:

Refrigerators 25 per cent; television sets 60 per cent; tape recorders 40 per cent; gas cookers 50 rials per kilo; silk and nylon socks 400 rials per kilo.

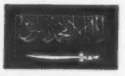
Also announced is the removal of import levies (details to be given later) from eggs, yellow turmuric, olive oil, meat extracts, animal fodder, prefabricated houses, wooden furniture, baby toys and perfumes.

No further information is available at present but details are expected shortly.

This notice is to give advance warning to exporters who are reminded that as soon as information enabling details to be given is available, a further notice will be published. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 420/475.

Kuwait

Labelling of foodstuffs. The Municipality of Kuwait has issued a notice drawing the attention of importers of prepackaged foodstuffs to the Kuwait Standards Specifications No. KSS 42/1973 and in particular to the obligation to insert in indelible print on paper packages and in embossed letters on metal packages (such as those used for milk, milk products, especially baby food) the date of manufacture and date of expiry of serviceability. Compliance with this requirement will be compulsory after 30 June 1975. Although Kuwait Standard Specifications 42/1973 (derived from packaging regulations acceptable to the Food and Agricultural Organisation and the World Health Organisation) has been in force since 1973, certain aspects of the provisions of this standard have yet to be clarified by the Controller of the Kuwait Standard Specifications and Measurements Department.



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Copies of an unofficial translation of Kuwait Standard Specifications 42/1973 are available to British exporters on request.

If further details become available another notice will be published. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 475/420.

Arab Republic of Egypt

Solvents in flavourings. An unofficial translation of Egyptian law 163 of 1967 covers solvents permitted in flavourings. It does not specify what solvents are permitted, but states 'it is not allowed to import materials to be used as additives for foodstuffs or used in its manufacture, unless accompanied with a statement showing the chemical and scientific names of its components and the Latin names of herbs. Also required is an official certificate from the country of origin stating that these materials are used in that country in food and beverages processing without any harmful effects on health.' OTAR ext. 420/475.

Niger

Tariff modifications. The level of the Statistical tax (taxe de statistique) has been increased from 1 per cent *ad valorem* to 2 per cent *ad valorem*.

The former 'taxe forfaitaire' has been replaced by a 'taxe à la production' (production tax). All regulations which applied to the former 'taxe forfaitaire' are now applicable to the 'taxe à la production'. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 462/471/472/473.

Senegal

Importation of measuring instruments. In a recent circular, the Senegalese authorities have reminded local importers that the regulations concerning the importation of measuring instruments (*decret* no. 60-415 of 23 November 1960) are still in force. All the imported goods must be marked in metric units. All weighing and measuring goods to be imported into Senegal are subject to import declaration. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 462/471/472/473.

South Africa

Tariff changes. The following amendments were published in the South African *Government Gazette*, 14 March 1975:

R470	BN 85.18: The provision for electrical capacitors is rearranged and the rate of duty on fixed capacitors moulded-encapsulated, with windings of metallised artificial plastic material is increased from 5% (General) and free (Preferential) to 25% or 3c each (General) and 20% or 3c each less 5% (Preferential).
INDUSTRIAL REBATES	
	Item 316.14 Industry: Electrical capacitors. BN 32.12, 39.01, 39.02 and 68.15: Provision is made for a rebate of the full duty on alkyd putty, metallised polyester plates, sheets, strip, film or foil, styrene polymers in plates, sheets, strip, film or foil, and mica plates, for the manufacture of electrical capacitors.

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 471/472/473/462.

Tariff application. Customs Tariff Application List 661, published in the South African *Government Gazette*, 28 March 1975, contains an application to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on the following:

Household refrigerators of a nominal storage capacity exceeding 340 litres and cabinets therefore.

Polishing and grinding discs of textile fabrics classifiable under tariff subheading 59.17.90.

If any firm proposes to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requires further information concerning the application, it should address inquiries to CRE tel. 01-215 5274.

Singapore

Alcoholic beverages and tobacco. The *Singapore Gazette* has published an amendment to the Customs Duties Order 1974. The Customs Duties (Amendment) Order 1975, which came into force on 3 March 1975, amends the schedule to the order, which now reads:

Heading no.	Description	Unit of quantity	Customs duty		
			Full	Preferential	Excise
CHAPTER 22 – BEVERAGES, SPIRITS AND VINEGAR					
22.03	Beer made from malt:				
100	Beer and ale	litre	$25.00 per dal	$25.00 per dal	$16.00 per dal
200	Stout and porter	litre	$25.00 per dal	$25.00 per dal	$16.00 per dal
22.04 000	Grape must, in fermentation or with fermentation arrested otherwise than by the addition of alcohol	litre	$187.00 per p. dal	$187.00 per p. dal	Nil
22.05	Wine of fresh grapes: grape must with fermentation arrested by the addition of alcohol:				
	Still wines, not containing aromatic flavour materials:				
110	exceeding 26% but not exceeding 42% proof spirit	litre	$75.00 per dal	$75.00 per dal	Nil
120	not exceeding 26% proof spirit	litre	$45.00 per dal	$45.00 per dal	Nil
200	Sparkling wines, not exceeding 42% proof spirit	litre	$117.00 per dal	$117.00 per dal	Nil
22.06	Vermouths, and other wines of fresh grapes flavoured with aromatic extracts:				
100	exceeding 26% but not exceeding 42% proof spirit	litre	$75.00 per dal	$75.00 per dal	Nil
200	not exceeding 26% proof spirit	litre	$45.00 per dal	$45.00 per dal	Nil
22.07	Other fermented beverages (for example, cider, perry and mead):				
100	Cider and perry	litre	$19.00 per dal	$19.00 per dal	Nil
200	Sake (rice wine)	litre	$74.00 per p. dal	$74.00 per p. dal	Nil
910	Other fermented cereal beverages	litre	$187.00 per p. dal	$187.00 per p. dal	Nil
921	Toddy	litre	Nil	Nil	Nil
929	Mead and other fermented fruit and vegetable juices	litre	$187.00 per p. dal	$187.00 per p. dal	Nil
22.08	Ethyl alcohol or neutral spirits, undenatured, of a strength of 140% proof or higher; denatured spirits (including ethyl alcohol and neutral spirits) of any strength:				
100	Ethyl alcohol, undenatured, of a strength of 140% proof or higher	litre	$116.00 per p. dal	$116.00 per p. dal	$81.00 per p. dal
200	Ethyl alcohol, denatured to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of Customs and Excise, including methylated spirits	litre	Nil	Nil	Nil
22.09	Spirits (other than those of heading No. 22.08); liqueurs and other spirituous beverages; compound alcoholic preparations (known as 'concentrated extracts') for the manufacture of beverages:				
	Brandy:				
110	in bottle, not exceeding 81% proof spirit	litre	$165.00 per dal	$165.00 per dal	Nil
190	other	litre	$203.00 per p. dal	$203.00 per p. dal	Nil
	Gin:				
210	in bottle, not exceeding 81% proof spirit	litre	$165.00 per dal	$165.00 per dal	Nil
290	other	litre	$168.00 per p. dal	$168.00 per p. dal	Nil
	Rum:				
310	in bottle, not exceeding 81% proof spirit	litre	$165.00 per dal	$165.00 per dal	Nil
390	other	litre	$168.00 per p. dal	$168.00 per p. dal	Nil
	Whisky:				
410	in bottle, not exceeding 81% proof spirit	litre	$165.00 per dal	$165.00 per dal	Nil
490	other	litre	$203.00 per p. dal	$203.00 per p. dal	Nil
500	Liqueurs, bitters and similar beverages not exceeding 100% proof spirit	litre	$165.00 per dal	$165.00 per dal	Nil
600	Samsoo, including medicated samsoo	litre	$125.00 per p. dal	$125.00 per p. dal	$75.00 per p. dal
700	Arrack and pineapple spirit	litre	$76.00 per p. dal	$76.00 per p. dal	Nil
810	Shandy not exceeding 5% proof spirit	litre	$10.00 per dal	$10.00 per dal	$8.00 per dal
890	Other spirituous beverages	litre	$215.00 per p. dal	$215.00 per p. dal	$116.00 per p. dal
CHAPTER 24 – TOBACCO					
24.01 000	Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse	kg.	$32.00	$32.00	Nil
24.02	Manufactured tobacco; tobacco extracts and essences:				
100	Cigars and cheroots	kg.	$40.60	$40.60	Nil
200	Cigarettes	kg.	$38.00	$38.00	$3.50
300	Beedies	kg.	$15.10	$15.10	Nil
400	Snuff	kg.	$38.80	$38.80	Nil
	Other manufactured tobacco:				
	packed for retail sale:				
811	in airtight containers	kg.	$28.00	$28.00	Nil
812	not in airtight containers	kg.	$28.00	$28.00	Nil
	not packed for retail sale:				
820	Pipe tobacco	kg.	$22.40	$22.40	Nil
890	Other:	kg.			
-1	provided that at the time of release from Customs control, the Comptroller of Customs and Excise is satisfied that it is not intended to be used for the manufacture of cigarettes by power operated machinery		$8.50	$8.50	Nil
-2	not falling within sub-heading No. 24.02 890-1		$30.00	$30.00	Nil
-3	tobacco not elsewhere specified or included		$30.00	$30.00	Nil

dal = decalitre. kg. = kilogram.

The schedule, lists goods on which duties are leviable when imported into Singapore. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 401/468/469.

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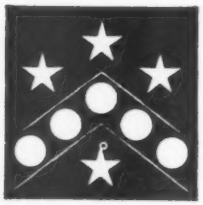

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Australia

Temporary protection. The Department of Manufacturing Industry in Australia has received requests for temporary protection against the importation of the following:

Slide and movie projectors, tariff items 99.09.100 and 90.80.210 (ref. CRE 507/75)

Luggage, golf bags and personal leathergoods, tariff item 42.02.900 (ref. CRE 508/75)

Leather bicycle saddles, tariff item 87.12.320 (ref. CRE 509/75)

Certain types of sporting goods, tariff items 97.06.900 and 97.06.100 (ref. CRE 510/75)

Requests for temporary protection are received initially by the Department of Manufacturing Industry and, after examination, are submitted to the Special Minister of State for consideration. The Special Minister of State may refer the request to a Temporary Assistance Authority for inquiry and report. Any temporary protection which may be accorded on the recommendation of the Temporary Assistance Authority is in the nature of a holding action pending Government consideration of the general question of protection for the local industry following inquiry and report by the Industries Assistance Commission.

Exporters should note that the Australian Prime Minister has made it clear that, should the need for urgent action emerge from these inquiries, goods ordered overseas but not cleared for home consumption at the date of the announcement, will be subject to the terms of the action. Australian importers have been urged therefore to exercise caution in placing orders overseas and in entering into financial commitments on such orders, as special consideration may not be given to outstanding commitments should action be taken by the Government.

UK trade associations or firms intending to submit evidence should advise the Secretary, Industries Assistance Commission, PO Box 80, ACT 2600 Australia, without delay through their accredited agent.

Evidence may be submitted either directly by the firm or trade association concerned or through the Australian British Trade Association, 21 Tothill Street, London SW1 (tel 01-799 7447). The association charges a fee for its services the amount varying according to the work entailed in the preparation of a submission and whether or not the interested party is a member. Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5319.

Chain saws and chain saw engines: Temporary Assistance Authority report. A notice in *Trade and Industry*, 16 January 1975, reported a reference to the Temporary Assistance Authority on chain saws and engines for chain saws. The authority has completed its inquiry and no action will be taken as a result of its report. Ref. CRE 8/75. Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5319.

Spectacles, sunglasses, goggles and frames: Temporary Assistance Authority report. The Temporary Assistance Authority has completed its inquiry into spectacles, sunglasses, goggles and frames and released the following brief details.

Temporary quotas have been imposed with effect from 1 March 1975, based on 1973/74 figures as follows:

Opthalmic frames and sunglass frames, 75 per cent.

Sunglasses, 85 per cent.

Importers will be granted licence for a six months period equal to no more than half the established quota.

Full details will be published as soon as they are available. Ref. CRE 296/75. Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5319.

Precision ground steel ball-bearings: Temporary Assistance Authority report. The Temporary Assistance Authority has completed its inquiry into precision ground steel ball-bearings and released the following brief details:

From 1 March 1975, imports for the next 12 months will be limited to 2 million bearings. A temporary additional duty of 20 per cent will be levied on imports in excess. Importers will be granted quotas for six months at a time equal to no more than half their annual allocation. This inquiry has been referred to the Industries Assistance Commission.

Full details will be published as soon as they are available. Ref. CRE 2/75. Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5319.

New Zealand

Tariff and Development Board reports. Copies of the following New Zealand Tariff and Development Board reports are available from Commercial Relations and Exports Division.

Natural honey (tariff item 04.06.000).

Woodworking machinery, etc. (tariff items 84.47.001, 84.47.002, 84.47.003, 84.47.009).

Refined naphthalene (tariff item 29.01.202).

Rulers (tariff item 90.16.009).

Wines (tariff chapter 22 and tariff heading 30.03).

Ref. CRE 62/74. Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5321.

Canada

Motor Vehicle Safety Act. The Canadian Department of Transport has issued details of proposed amendments to the motor vehicle safety regulations in respect of airbrake systems for trucks, buses, chassis-cabs and trailers to take effect from 1 January 1976 or (for certain proposals) from 1 January 1977.

Representations can be made on the proposed amendments to the Canadian Minister of Transport by 30 April 1975. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 455/456/457.

United States

Golf gloves. The US International Trade Commission has announced a negative determination in the Section 337 investigation on golf gloves. Copies of the ITC notice are available. Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5397.

Mexico

New tariff. The new tariff effective from 1 January 1975 has now been received and an unofficial translation is being prepared. Requests for information already received are being processed and will be sent as soon as completed.

Exporters urgently needing information for current inquiries are asked to telephone and these will be given priority.

Other inquiries will be dealt with as soon as possible. OTAR ext. 476/474.

Argentina

Devaluation and rates of exchange. Details of the devaluation of the Argentine peso were published in *Trade and Industry* of 21 March. Further information has been received as follows:

Resolution 286/75 lays down the following rates of exchange:

i Commercial: 10.00 pesos = US$1 instead of 5.00 pesos.

ii Financial: 15.05 pesos (buying) and 15.10 pesos (selling) = US$1.

iii Mixed rate: consisting of 60 per cent of the financial rate and 40 per cent of the commercial rate and amounting to 13.03 pesos (buying) and 13.06 pesos (selling) = US$1.

With regard to exports from Argentina, the Resolution also states that:

i All products listed in the annexes to Decree 3255/71 as subsequently amended shall be exported at the financial rate. These principally are: frozen fish, milk powder, cheese, raisins, maté tea, maize flour, kaolin, metallurgical minerals, various fuels, pharmaceutical products, essential oils, photographic products, leather products, various minerals, and automobiles.

ii The following products are to be exported at the mixed rate: garlic, citrus fruit, grapes, apples, pears, tobacco, quebracho extract, goat and kid leather, calfskin, cowhide chemically cured, sole leather, and cotton fibre.

iii All other exports are to be at the commercial rate.

Resolution 287/75 deals with export taxes and rebates. Export taxes will be paid at the following rates for the following products: mandarines and oranges (2 per cent), other sweet citrus fruits (28 per cent), grapefruit (2 per cent), lemons (6 per cent), other sour citrus fruits (28 per cent), quebracho extract (23 per cent), goat and kid skins chemically cured (23 per cent), calfskin and cowhide chemically cured (23 per cent), various other leathers (12 per cent), sheepskins (8 per cent), tomato paste in cans between 6 and 250 kilos (8 per cent), leather for valves, manufactures of tripe, bladder and tendon, leather transmission and transporting belts (4 per cent). Apart from these products, and those products listed in the annexes to Decree 3255/71, the export taxes on those products already subject to export tax have been increased on a diminishing scale according to the amount of tax paid starting with 13 per cent when it was 0 per cent, and ending with 64 per cent when it was 59 per cent. The resolution also stipulates that, apart from those products listed in Decree 3255/71, those products which had been subject to rebates must now pay an export tax of 11 points more than heretofore, and that even if they are now subject to a reduced rebate, this must be reduced by 11 points, the negative balance being converted into an export tax.

Rebates have been reduced by Resolution 287/75 on the following scale:

Old rate	New rate
0%–30%	Nil
35%	5%
40%	10%

For products included in the annexes to Decree 3255/71 rebates have been reduced as follows:

Old rate	New rate
0%–25%	Nil
30%	5%
35%	10%
40%	15%

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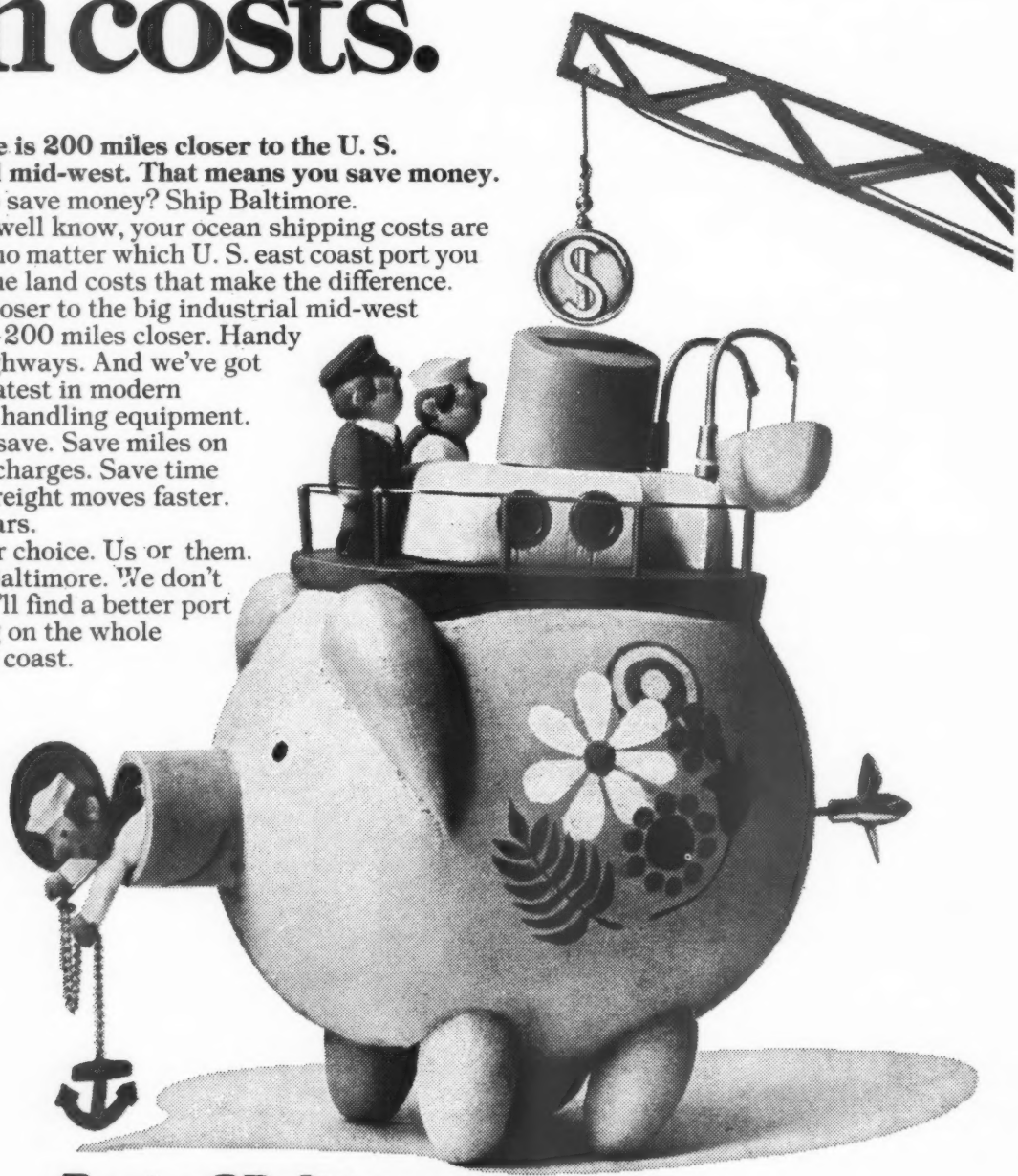

Port of Baltimore

Maryland Port Administration / 19 S. Charles St. / Baltimore, Maryland 21201

BALTIMORE: John F. Halloran, regional manager
19 S. Charles Street / Baltimore, Maryland 21201
(301) 383-5753 / Cable: MARPORT / Telex 710-234-1075.

BRUSSELS: David K. Tosic, manager
H. Frank Vonderach, assistant manager
Shell Building / 60 Rue Ravenstein / 1000 Brussels, Belgium
5-13.01.49 & 5-13.54.05 / Cable: MARPORT / Telex 26862.

LONDON: Kenneth L. Newton, manager
*Stanley G. Armstrong, assistant manager
Moor House, 119 London Wall / London, England EC2Y 5ET
01-638-8330 / Cable: BALTPORT / Telex 888711
*Birmingham and Northern England.

Special rebates laid down are as follows: fresh grapes (5 per cent), apples and pears (20 per cent), whole tomatoes in cans up to 6 kilos (10 per cent), harness, belts, wallets, smoking accessories, luggage, gloves, writing and desk accessories, all of leather (10 per cent), saddlery (15 per cent), leather clothing including furs (15 per cent).

Imports into Argentina

Resolution 288/75 establishes the rates of exchange for imports in three lists as follows:

List A – Commercial rate

Fresh or preserved bile, certified potato seed, plantains, untoasted coffee beans, maté grass, wheat seed, rye seed, barley seed, oats seed, maize seed, rice seed, peanuts, various vegetable dyeing and tanning agents, palm and cocoanut oil, raw cocoanuts, sulphur, iron ore and concentrates, coal, partially refined petroleum, aviation spirit, motor spirit, diesel oil, electric energy, bromine, iodine, carbon, other organic and inorganic chemical products, pharmaceutical and medical products, fertilizers, radiographical plates, cinematographic film, various chemical products, natural rubber latex, various kinds of wood, paper-making compound, water marked newsprint, india paper, uncarded and uncombed cotton, phosphoric steel castings, iron castings, copper, nickel, aluminium, etc.

List B – Mixed rate

Grated cocoanut, cocoa in paste or bricks, cocoanut butter, various boilers, machinery, apparatus and mechanical devices for use in the petroleum and mineral extraction industries and the production and distribution of electric energy.

List C – Financial rate

Thoroughbred stud racehorses, milk products, various hairs and bristles, frozen fruit and vegetables, Brazil nuts, fresh grapes, unshelled almonds, lanoline, malt extract, various chemical and mineral products, watermarked newsprint, books and periodicals, iron and steel products, various kinds of boilers, machines, apparatus and mechanical devices not specified in other lists.

Resolution 289/75 stipulates that applications for import permits for the products listed in Resolution 1007/73 will be processed automatically as long as they are limited to meet requirements of four months.

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476.

Import licences. All licences for imports into Argentina were cancelled with effect from 22 February. Applications for their revalidation and for new licences have been considered only since 4 March. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476

Pure glycerol and impure zinc oxide: import permitted. Because of supply difficulties, Resolution 75/75 of 10 January 1975, has removed the following goods from the list of imports prohibited under decree 7250/72:

15.11.00.00	Pure glycerol for bacteriological use
28.19.00.02	Impure zinc oxide

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476.

Tariff additions and amendments. Resolution 124/75 makes the following additions and amendments to Chapter 73:

Tariff no	Description	Duty *ad valorem* cif
73.10.01.04	With covering of aluminium, inseparably joined together by atomic weld process, minimum diameter 6 mm	15%
73.25.00.03	Steel cable for pre-stressed concrete (1 x 3 x 3 mm.), with import licence from the Direccion General de Fabricaciones Militares, and the Secretaria de Estado de Desarrollo Industrial	— 10%
(Goods in heading 73.25.00.03 are exempt from prior deposit requirement)		
73.13.01.04	Amended to read: Plate, of which one part is iron and the other steel alloy, 6 to 50 mm. thick, up to 4,000 mm. wide, and up to 12,000 mm. long	

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476.

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Extensions to **OTAR** numbers are given at the end of each notice

Chile

Tariff amendments and duty reductions. Chilean decree 154, issued by the Finance Ministry and published on 7 March 1975 has reinstated and altered the text and the rate of duty of the following item in the special '00' series of the Chilean customs tariff:

		Rate of duty *ad val*, cif
00.03	Spares, accessories and/or any other element for the maintenance or repair of aircraft, for related workshops and for the installation or equipping of airfields, and elements for the attention of passengers in both internal and international flights (with the exception of alcoholic beverages, perfumes and tobacco goods) destined for commercial civil airlines inscribed with the Chilean Civil Aeronautics Board	5%

Decree 184, issued by the same Ministry and published on the same date, has reduced rates of duty to those shown below:

57.03.01.01	Jute, raw ('on the leaf')	25%
57.03.01.02	Jute, peeled or otherwise treated	30%
57.03.01.03	Jute, tow or waste	25%
57.06.00.00	Yarn of jute or of other textile fibres of the heading 57.03	30%
57.10.01.00	Fabrics of jute or of other fibres of the heading 57.03	30%
57.10.89.00	Other fabrics of jute or of other fibres of the heading 57.03	30%

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476.

Exchange rates. The Chilean Central Bank has announced the following revised exchange rates, effective from 20 March 1975:

'Bank' rate raised from 2,750 escudos to 3,250 escudos per US dollar.

'Brokers' rate raised from 3,400 escudos to 3,700 escudos per US dollar.

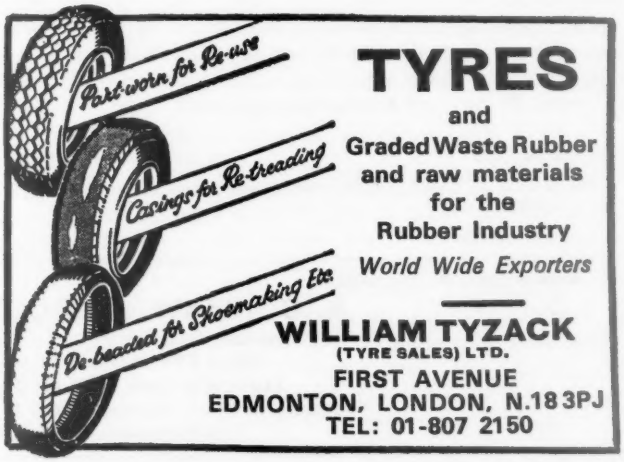
Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5289.

Venezuela

Duty increases. A Venezuelan decree published 20 March 1975 lists a number of duty increases. The new rates entered into force four days after publication of the decree. Part or all of the following headings are affected:

06.02, 29.14, 32.05, 32.07, 37.03, 39.01, 59.05, 73.13, 73.14, 73.15, 73.18, 73.31, 74.10, 76.12, 76.15, 76.16, 77.03, 79.06, 82.01, 82.14, 84.10, 84.22, 85.08, 85.15, 85.27, 87.02, 87.06, 91.03, 92.11, 92.12, 97.06.

Confirmation of the new duties is awaited. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476.



European Community

Report on renegotiation: White Paper published

As announced in their White Paper, *Referendum on United Kingdom Membership of the European Community**, **on 26 February the Government have now published a White Paper on the outcome of their negotiations with other Member States.**

The latest White Paper – *Membership of the European Community. Report on Renegotiation*† – **was presented to Parliament by the Prime Minister on 27 March. It followed the Prime Minister's statement in Parliament on 18 March when he announced that Her Majesty's Government had decided to recommend the British people to vote in the referendum in favour of staying in the European Community.**‡

History

The 45-page *Report on Renegotiation* White Paper is divided into six chapters. The introduction describes the history of the Government's renegotiation policy and explains that 'the Government decided to negotiate as far as possible within the Community Treaties and therefore to seek their objectives by securing agreement to changes in the policies and decisions of the Community, provided that the United Kingdom's essential interests could be met in that way'. Regular reports on the progress of renegotiation were made to Parliament and last November the White Paper *Developments in the European Communities March to October 1974*§ recorded the main developments both in renegotiation and other matters in the Community during that period. After the Dublin meeting of Community Heads of Government on 10 and 11 March the Prime Minister announced in Parliament that the discussions within the Community on renegotiation had been taken as far as they could go.

Seven objectives

Chapter 2 – the longest in the White Paper – describes the outcome of renegotiations on each of the seven objectives in the Labour Party Manifesto of February 1974 – Food and Agriculture; The Community Budget; Economic and Monetary Union; Regional, Industrial and Fiscal Policies; Capital Movements; The Commonwealth and the Developing Countries: Trade and Aid; and Value Added Tax.

Other aspects

Other aspects of Community Development relevant to the general issue of membership are examined in Chapter 3 under four headings – Community Funds, The Removal of Barriers to Trade, Energy and Political Co-operation.

Sovereignty

Chapter 4 deals with the general issue of sovereignty, analysing the different aspects of sovereignty which are affected by membership of the Community. It makes clear that Community membership involves some changes in the position of Parliament and in its relationship with the Executive and states that 'the question of whether this change is acceptable has to be considered in the total context of the advantages and disadvantages of Community membership'. The chapter contains three sections – National Sovereignty, The Special Nature of the Community and The Role of Parliament.

Wider Considerations

Chapter 5, which is entitled Wider Considerations, looks at the issue of Community membership in the context of Britain's place and role in the world.

The Decision

In its final chapter – The Decision – the White Paper states 'If our membership of the Community is confirmed, the Government will be ready to play a full part in developing a new and wider Europe. The decision is now for the British people. The Government will accept their verdict.'

* Cmnd. 5925, 20p.
† Cmnd. 6003, 38p.
‡ The statement was published as a White Paper on 21 March, Cmnd. 5999, 14p.
§ Cmnd. 5790.

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The Community's Business Co-operation Centre

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The Community's Business
The Commission of the European Communities set up the Business Co-operation Centre last year to encourage co-operation between firms in different Member States wishing to increase competitiveness and respond to the opportunities opened up by access to the Community's markets. Co-operation is defined as the pooling of one or more activities of the partner firms; for example, in research and development, supplies, production, marketing and sales and management.

A firm seeking the Centre's help will be asked to provide certain information about itself, and to define exactly what type of partner and what type of co-operation it wants. All the information supplied, and any inquiries received, are treated as strictly confidential, and no names are revealed without the agreement of all parties. The Centre will search its files for a suitable partner, and, if the application cannot be matched with an offer already registered, will, if the firm agrees, circulate a summary of the firm's requirements, with no names mentioned, to the 'correspondents' which it has in every country of the Community.

It is as one of the Centre's correspondents in this country that we reproduce the latest batch of requests for co-operation below. Readers wishing to obtain further information should write direct to the Centre at the following address, quoting the reference number of the request[s] in which they are interested: Business Co-operation Centre, rue Archimede 17, B-1040 Brussels. The Centre makes no charge for its services.

Reference BRE/2997/140
French independent company specialising for 55 years in the manufacture of engine oils for cars, lorries and tractors, and hydraulic transmission oils, all specially and highly technically developed under a well-known brand name, also grease and other products for vehicle workshops (70 products in all). Turnover: 55 million French francs; 225 employees (including 56 representatives) with a distribution network giving a 48 hour guaranteed delivery throughout France. Having an ultramodern production unit and laboratory, it seeks a British partner manufacturing industrial oils of the same level of technical development and with manufacturers' recommendations for use with their products. This partner should be of comparable size, growth potential, and itself independent of all large petroleum groups. The French company would establish a comprehensive sales network for industrial oils in exchange for the partner setting up in the UK, a distribution network for motor oils.
Languages: French, English, German.

Reference BRE/3078/35
Belgian engineering firm, turnover 225 Million BF, payroll 190, specialised in the manufacture of own patented refuse collector vehicle (12 to 24 m^3), ie 6 to 12 tons), sold in seven European countries, seeks partner in Great Britain, Denmark and Ireland, having experience in heavy mechanical, hydraulic and electrical engineering and/or commercial access to local governments or refuse collecting contractors, in order to set up co-operative arrangement whereby partner shall take over part of manufacturing plus selling in his country.
Languages: Dutch, French, English, German.

Reference BRE/3096/33
Young Belgian private company, manufacturer of computer peripheral equipment (terminals), as well to customer specifications as (since 1974) for the market under own name, 1975 turnover 25 Million BF, staff of 22 seeks a partner in Great Britain, Holland, Germany, who could broaden its risk capital basis.
Languages: Dutch, German, French, English.

Reference BRE/2928/412
German meat products and canning factory seeks contact with similar company, or with company in related sector, in France, Britain, Italy, Benelux countries and Denmark, with view to merger or integration into larger business. Chief products: sausages (salami, ham sausage, liver sausage and coarse-chopped pork frying sausages), hot-dog type sausages, preserved meat and ready-prepared meals, fresh meat and smoked meats, suitably packaged for the retail trade (plastic wrappers). The company owns wholesale meat and preserves subsidiary in consumer area as well as two retail sales outlets; also a country-wide distribution network and two warehouses for preserves. Daily production: approximately 20 tonnes. Supplies the wholesale trade, retailers' co-operatives, provisioning centres for chain stores, as well as the retail food trade and catering establishments, by means of company-owned sales vans. Turnover: DM20 million. Number of employees: 100.
Languages: German, English.

Reference BRE/3068/613
French company engaged in the distribution of building materials (materials for primary construction and insulation, joinery in wood and aluminium, roofing and beams, coating and facing products) with own research department, working with architects and construction engineers and specialising in the supply of building materials for complete projects. Turnover: 120 million French francs with 240 employees, seeks partners with a view to association or joint venture for supplying Eastern Europe, Middle East, Africa and Latin America. The French firm has already carried out studies in certain of these markets and desires that partners have done the same or are willing to do so.
Languages: French, English.

Reference BRE/2867/61
French limited company engaged in the distribution (exclusive dealer for three important makes) and the hiring out of plant for building construction and public works in the N.E. region of France, with 10 agencies. Turnover: 30 million French francs (10 million from hirings), 90 employees, seeks a partner willing to a majority participation.
Language: French.

Letters to the Editor

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 437, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, and *not* to HMSO.

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers' expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
			Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Distributive and service industries	Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Wholesalers	of which: Retailers	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1970 prices		at 1970 prices			at 1970 prices				at current prices		
Base of index	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970							
£m in base year		31,387	9 223	2,130	2,089	series in £ million				series in £ million		
1970	100	100	100	100	100	257	324	68	−23	698	−11	709
1971	101	103	100	94	103	−7	−126	52	−4	1,052	273	778
1972	104	109	103	85	116	−39	203	48	3	82	−683	765
1973	109	114	108	90	121	647	374	32	242	−1,117	−2,301	1,184
1974				99	111		335	43	−124	−3,828	−5,259	1,431
1972 1st qtr.	101	106	103	90	108	−36	−62	17	−16	85	−123	208
2nd qtr.	104	108	103	84	115	−27	−106	1	38	123	−67	190
3rd qtr.	104	110	102	82	116	−13	−42	6	−13	−109	−284	175
4th qtr.	106	111	105	83	123	37	7	24	−6	−17	−209	192
1973 1st qtr.	110	115	111	89	127	257	146	11	32	−184	−354	170
2nd qtr.	109	112	104	86	113	202	61	−9	163	−210	−401	191
3rd qtr.	110	114	109	91	120	94	68	6	22	−230	−569	339
4th qtr.	110	114	109	94	125	121	99	24	25	−493	−977	484
1974 1st qtr.	106	113	111	99	111	−260	−100	8	−73	−971	−1,279	308
2nd qtr.	109	112	103	100	107	227	138	42	11	−985	−1,316	331
3rd qtr.	111	114	103	99	116	214	299	−27	−28	−797	−1,210	413
4th qtr.		115		100	112		−1	19	−34	−1,075	−1,454	379
% change last 2 qtrs. on prev. 2 qtrs.	+1.9	+1.8	−6.7	+0.2	+4.6							
on a year earlier	+0.5	+0.4	−3.6	+7.0	−6.9							

	Index of industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and costs					Labour			Trade§	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Index of retail prices	% increase on a year earlier	Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: basic materials and fuel used‡	Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: manufactured products: home sales‡	Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all industries and services)‡	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: mid-month count	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: % of total employees	Unfilled vacancies for adults: mid-month count	Exports	Imports
			monthly averages		Index‡				31 July 1972	thousands		thousands	totals	
Base of index	1970	1970	1971		16 Jan. 1962		1970	1970					Series in	
£m in base year			15,895	thousands									£ million	
1971	100.4	99.6	100.0	108.5	153.4	9.4	104.6	109.0	88.9	737	3.2	129	8,801	8,528
1972	102.4	102.0	105.8	138.6	164.3	7.1	109.2	114.8	101.4	816	3.6	145	9,147	9,830
1973	109.9	110.5	110.7	137.3	179.4	9.2	144.4	123.2•	115.5	581	2.6	304	11,512	13,813
1974	106.4	107.9	109.9	102.7	108.5†	16.0	240.2	151.9	138.5	573+	2.5+	298+	15,589	20,848
1973 1st qtr.	109.9	109.9	111.8	152	172.4	8.0	126.0	119.5	108.9	667	2.9	228	2,685	3,039
2nd qtr.	109.6	110.0	108.3	136	177.9	9.3	133.3	120.1•	113.7	605	2.6	289	2,788	3,189
3rd qtr.	110.7	111.5	110.6	143	180.2	9.2	150.8	124.2	118.5	562	2.5	334	2,991	3,560
4th qtr.	109.5	110.5	112.0	119	186.8	10.3	167.6	129.1	121.0	489	2.2	364	3,048	4,025
1974 1st qtr.	103.5	105.7	109.8	103	101.4†	12.9	212.5	138.4	125.0	543	2.4	285	3,500	4,779
2nd qtr.	107.8	109.3	107.3	104	107.5	15.8	213.7	148.9	132.2	552	2.4	309	3,900	5,216
3rd qtr.	108.6	110.2	111.0	109	110.2	17.0	213.0	156.1	143.9	600	2.7	306	4,161	5,371
4th qtr.	105.4	106.2	111.6 p	96	115.1	18.2	221.8	164.7	152.9	••	••	••	4,029	5,482
1974 Jan.	101.2	102.3	109.1	93	191.8	12.0	209.5	134.1	123.7	535	2.4	304	1,064	1,424
Feb.	103.3	106.8	110.1	109	101.7†	13.2	213.1	138.5	124.7	549	2.4	278	1,173	1,610
Mar.	105.9	107.9	110.0	106	102.6	13.5	215.0	142.2	126.5	545	2.4	274	1,263	1,745
Apr.	107.3	109.0	107.9	97	106.1	15.2	215.4	146.3	127.9	546	2.4	297	1,272	1,675
May	107.5	108.7	105.6	105	107.6	15.9	214.0	148.9	132.0	548	2.4	314	1,304	1,783
June	108.6	110.3	108.2	111	108.7	16.5	211.7	151.1	136.8	561	2.5	317	1,324	1,758
July	109.2	110.7	109.2	106	109.7	17.1	212.3	153.5	139.8	582	2.6	317	1,337	1,769
Aug.	109.1	111.2	111.4	102	109.8	16.9	213.7	156.1	145.5	606	2.7	298	1,378	1,787
Sept.	107.6	108.8	112.2	118	111.0	17.1	212.8	158.6	146.3	612	2.7	303	1,446	1,816
Oct.	107.0	107.5	111.4	102	113.2	17.1	220.1	162.2	148.4	607	2.7	297	1,347	1,841
Nov.	106.6	107.7	112.8	98	115.2	18.3	223.8	164.7	153.6	608	2.7	276	1,296	1,896
Dec.	102.8	103.5	110.8	87	116.9	19.1	222.5	167.6	157.6	••		••	1,386	1,745
1975 Jan.	105.9	108.1	113.0	109	119.9	19.9	221.6 p	172.4 p	158.9	675e	3.0	••	1.562 p	1,837 p
Feb.			112 p	113	121.9	19.9	218.4 p	174.8 p	160.8	703	3.1	192	1,459 p	1,745 p
Mar.										721	3.2	186		
% change latest 3 months on prev. 3 months	−2.6	−2.5	−0.2	−2.8	+5.7		+0.9	+6.0	+6.5				+8	−4
on a year earlier	−0.9	−0.7	+1.2	−1.3	+19.6		+10.8	+27.6	+28.9				+35	+22

(‡) Not seasonally adjusted. (§) On a balance of payments basis. • After April 1973, affected by changes due to VAT. † Base of index Jan. 1974 = 100.
•• Figures not available. + Average of 11 months. e Figure is estimate.

'Energy Trends:' petroleum product deliveries down

Inland deliveries of petroleum products in January were nearly 4 per cent below those in January 1974 when deliveries were cut by allocation measures.

The March issue of *Energy Trends*, the Department of Energy's statistical bulletin, says that about a quarter of the reduction in deliveries can be attributed to mild weather this year.

January deliveries of gas/diesel oil – which is used largely for the heating of commercial premises, shops, offices and so on – were 6 per cent lower than at the same period last year. Burning oil, which is used principally by domestic consumers, was down 22 per cent.

Although stocks of oil held by the oil companies fell by 1½ million tons during February, *Energy Trends* says that the remaining 22.9 million tons still represented sufficient oil to last 87 days – a reflection of the lower forecast demand in the coming months.

Total inland energy consumption of primary fuels in January stood at 28.9 millions of coal equivalent. *Energy Trends* points out that comparisons between the first few months of 1975 and the corresponding period in 1974 are difficult because of the distortion of 1974 figures by the three-day week and the miners' strike.

Improvements in coal production

Coal production during February reached 10.9 million tons – the highest average weekly production since the spring of 1973. Productivity rose from 45.27 cwts. per manshift in January to 46.47 cwts.

Recruitment led to the highest net increase in colliery manpower since last August with an extra 857 men on the books.

Mainly because of the increased use of coal in power stations during February, total coal consumption rose substantially.

The figures for November 1973 to March 1974, are progressively affected by the coal miners' overtime ban, their subsequent national strike, and by restrictions on fuel use. Cumulative totals and comparisons are also affected by these factors.

Overall energy consumption during the 10 years 1963-73 grew at an average rate of a little over 2 per cent a year, on a primary fuel input basis.

Energy Trends is prepared by the Economics and Statistics Division of the Department of Energy. Copies are available free from:

Information Division,
Department of Energy,
Room 1260,
Thames House South,
Millbank,
London SW1P 4QJ.

Cinema admissions and takings in December 1974

During December, counted as a five-week period, the weekly average of admissions to cinemas in Great Britain was 2.22 million and the weekly average of gross box office takings, including VAT, was £1.15 million. The comparable figures for December 1973 were 2.06 and £0.95 million, respectively.

Symbols used in all statistical tables

.. not available	r revised
— nil or less than half the final digit shown	* five week period
p provisional	• fifty-three week period

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Steel consumption and stocks in the fourth quarter of 1974

Revised seasonally adjusted estimates of aggregate consumption, deliveries and stocks of steel in the fourth quarter 1974, which are given in Table 1, do not differ substantially from the provisional estimates published in *Trade and Industry* of 20 February. Estimates of consumption and stocks by industry are given in Tables 2–4, while Table 5 gives stocks by type of steel held by consumers and merchants.

Consumption by industry: Table 2

Consumption of steel by industry did not vary substantially during the second half of 1974. However, consumption (mainly of reinforcing bars) in the construction industry, which had decreased from 0.92 million in the fourth quarter 1973 to 0.66 million in the third quarter 1974, increased slightly to 0.72 million. Consumption in the motor vehicle industry (mainly of sheet) decreased to 0.51 million from 0.56 million in the third quarter 1974.

Stocks by industry: Table 3

Stock levels were not substantially changed in any industry after the first quarter 1974. The largest changes were for shipbuilding which increased its stocks (mainly of plate) to 0.45 million from the first quarter level of 0.37 million, and for the motor vehicles industry which decreased its stocks to 0.46 million from the first quarter level of 0.55 million.

Number of weeks supply in stock by industry: Table 4

Equally, the number of weeks supply in stock in any industry did not change substantially after the first quarter 1974. The largest changes were for coal mining which decreased its supply to 17 weeks from the first quarter level of 20, and construction which increased its supply to 22 weeks from 19.

Shipbuilding and construction continue to hold the largest stocks in terms of weeks supply, with 38 and 22 weeks respectively. In contrast wire and wire manufactures, hollow-ware and electrical engineering hold the smallest stocks, with seven, eight and nine weeks respectively.

Stocks by type of steel held by consumers and by merchants: Table 5

Of the four products identified in Table 5 stocks of plate increased for the third successive year and increased through 1974; this reflects the sustained stock build by shipbuilders. In contrast the end 1974 levels of sheet, tinplate and rods and bars for reinforcement were slightly less than the end-first quarter 1974 levels, although at least equal to their end-1973 levels.

TABLE 1 Consumption, deliveries and stocks of finished steel

Seasonally adjusted

	Consumption m. tonnes	Deliveries m. tonnes			Stocks m. tonnes			Number of weeks supply in stock		
		From UK Production to consumers and merchants	Imports	Total to consumers (a)	Consumers	Merchants	Total	Consumers	Merchants	Total
1968	16.83	15.46	1.56	17.00	3.26	0.61	3.87	9.6	1.7	11.3
1969	17.78	17.14	1.18	18.28	3.77	0.63	4.40	10.8	1.9	12.7
1970	17.64	17.10	1.04	17.91	4.15	0.87	5.02	11.9	2.5	14.4
1971	16.72	14.50	1.41	16.07	3.47	0.71	4.18	11.5	2.3	13.8
1972	16.75	14.59	2.14	16.72	3.44	0.72	4.16	9.6	2.0	11.6
1973	18.45	16.80	2.51	19.45	4.44	0.58	5.02	13.2	1.8	15.0
1974	17.58	15.10	3.29	18.10	4.96	0.87	5.83	14.7	2.6	17.3
1972 1st quarter	3.93	3.42	0.48	3.90	3.49	0.67	4.16	11.0	2.4	13.4
2nd quarter	4.04	3.43	0.47	3.88	3.33	0.68	4.01	10.0	2.2	12.2
3rd quarter	4.28	3.78	0.53	4.32	3.32	0.73	4.05	9.6	2.1	11.7
4th quarter	4.50	3.96	0.66	4.62	3.44	0.72	4.16	9.6	2.0	11.6
1973 1st quarter	4.67	4.15	0.65	4.80	3.57	0.73	4.30	10.6	2.2	12.8
2nd quarter	4.37	4.13	0.44	4.61	3.82	0.68	4.50	10.8	1.9	12.7
3rd quarter	4.60	4.26	0.61	4.91	4.12	0.64	4.76	11.1	1.8	12.9
4th quarter	4.81	4.26	0.81	5.13	4.44	0.58	5.02	13.2	1.8	15.0
1974 1st quarter	4.36	3.98	0.97	4.92	5.00	0.62	5.62	14.1	1.8	15.9
2nd quarter	4.59	3.97	0.82	4.66	5.07	0.75	5.82	15.5	2.3	17.8
3rd quarter	4.25	3.55	0.70	4.18	5.00	0.81	5.81	14.8	2.4	17.2
4th quarter	4.38	3.60	0.80	4.34	4.96	0.87	5.83	14.7	2.6	17.3

(a) Total deliveries to consumers are deliveries from UK production to consumers and stockholding merchants plus imports minus stock build by stockholding merchants.
Note Estimates of weeks supply are given by stocks held divided by the consumption level of the following quarter, with the exception of 1974 quarter four when the divisor used is consumption in that quarter

TABLE 2 Consumption of finished steel by industry group

Seasonally adjusted

Million tonnes

	Coalmining	Railways	Shipbuilding	Construction	Engineering		Motors	Hollow-ware	Wire and wire manufactures	Other consuming industries
					Electrical	Mechanical				
1968	0.47	0.37	0.61	2.81	0.78	3.62	2.24	1.05	1.17	3.71
1969	0.45	0.39	0.68	2.81	0.78	3.89	2.38	1.12	1.23	4.05
1970	0.44	0.40	0.68	2.86	0.77	3.83	2.32	1.12	1.25	3.97
1971	0.52	0.37	0.69	3.13	0.74	3.06	2.30	1.23	1.12	3.56
1972	0.47	0.37	0.72	2.99	0.76	3.18	2.21	1.23	1.14	3.68
1973	0.52	0.37	0.65	3.35	0.87	3.73	2.43	1.35	1.23	3.95
1974	0.50	0.48	0.58	3.08	1.07	3.54	2.13	1.33	1.12	3.75
1972 1st quarter	0.08	0.08	0.16	0.73	0.18	0.76	0.52	0.31	0.27	0.84
2nd quarter	0.13	0.09	0.19	0.71	0.19	0.76	0.53	0.28	0.28	0.88
3rd quarter	0.12	0.11	0.18	0.76	0.20	0.80	0.55	0.30	0.30	0.96
4th quarter	0.14	0.09	0.19	0.79	0.19	0.86	0.61	0.34	0.29	1.00
1973 1st quarter	0.13	0.09	0.20	0.83	0.21	0.93	0.60	0.32	0.34	1.02
2nd quarter	0.13	0.09	0.14	0.74	0.21	0.89	0.58	0.34	0.30	0.95
3rd quarter	0.13	0.09	0.15	0.86	0.23	0.95	0.63	0.33	0.29	0.94
4th quarter	0.13	0.10	0.16	0.92	0.22	0.96	0.62	0.36	0.30	1.04
1974 1st quarter	0.09	0.11	0.15	0.89	0.25	0.86	0.50	0.33	0.28	0.90
2nd quarter	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.81	0.28	0.93	0.56	0.37	0.27	1.00
3rd quarter	0.15	0.12	0.15	0.66	0.28	0.86	0.56	0.30	0.29	0.88
4th quarter	0.14	0.13	0.15	0.72	0.26	0.89	0.51	0.33	0.28	0.97

TABLE 3 Stocks of finished steel by industry group

Seasonally adjusted — million tonnes

	Coalmining	Railways	Shipbuilding	Construction	Engineering		Motors	Hollow-ware	Wire and wire manufactures	Other consuming industries
					Electrical	Mechanical				
1968	0.11	0.09	0.21	0.71	0.11	0.74	0.40	0.17	0.10	0.62
1969	0.11	0.10	0.28	0.88	0.12	0.86	0.43	0.18	0.10	0.71
1970	0.11	0.12	0.29	1.06	0.14	0.93	0.46	0.16	0.14	0.74
1971	0.13	0.11	0.25	0.84	0.10	0.78	0.37	0.14	0.13	0.62
1972	0.09	0.08	0.27	0.83	0.10	0.80	0.38	0.14	0.12	0.63
1973	0.14	0.09	0.35	1.11	0.15	0.92	0.50	0.19	0.14	0.86
1974	0.19	0.14	0.45	1.22	0.17	1.05	0.46	0.20	0.15	0.93
1972 1st quarter	0.12	0.10	0.26	0.85	0.10	0.77	0.37	0.15	0.14	0.63
2nd quarter	0.10	0.10	0.25	0.80	0.10	0.76	0.35	0.15	0.13	0.59
3rd quarter	0.09	0.08	0.25	0.80	0.10	0.78	0.34	0.14	0.12	0.62
4th quarter	0.09	0.08	0.27	0.83	0.10	0.80	0.38	0.14	0.12	0.63
1973 1st quarter	0.11	0.09	0.26	0.87	0.11	0.82	0.40	0.15	0.11	0.65
2nd quarter	0.11	0.09	0.27	0.95	0.12	0.84	0.44	0.16	0.13	0.71
3rd quarter	0.12	0.09	0.31	1.05	0.14	0.85	0.46	0.19	0.13	0.78
4th quarter	0.14	0.09	0.34	1.11	0.15	0.92	0.50	0.19	0.14	0.86
1974 1st quarter	0.18	0.12	0.37	1.18	0.21	1.04	0.55	0.22	0.16	0.97
2nd quarter	0.20	0.13	0.42	1.23	0.20	1.07	0.49	0.19	0.17	0.97
3rd quarter	0.20	0.13	0.45	1.22	0.19	1.05	0.47	0.19	0.16	0.94
4th quarter	0.19	0.14	0.45	1.22	0.17	1.05	0.46	0.20	0.15	0.93

TABLE 4 Number of weeks supply stock by industry group

Seasonally adjusted

	Coalmining	Railways	Shipbuilding	Construction	Engineering		Motors	Hollow-ware	Wire and wire manufactures	Other consuming industries
					Electrical	Mechanical				
1968	12	14	17	14	7	10	8	8	4	8
1969	12	13	21	16	8	11	9	9	4	9
1970	10	16	22	16	9	14	10	6	6	10
1971	23	17	21	15	8	13	9	6	6	9
1972	9	11	18	13	6	11	8	6	5	8
1973	22	11	29	16	8	14	13	8	7	13
1974	17	14	38	22	9	15	12	8	7	12
1972 1st quarter	12	15	18	16	7	13	9	7	7	9
2nd quarter	10	12	18	14	6	12	8	6	6	8
3rd quarter	9	12	17	13	6	12	7	5	6	8
4th quarter	9	11	18	13	6	11	8	6	5	8
1973 1st quarter	11	14	24	15	7	12	9	6	5	9
2nd quarter	11	14	23	14	7	12	9	7	6	10
3rd quarter	12	11	26	15	8	12	10	7	6	10
4th quarter	22	11	29	16	8	14	13	8	7	13
1974 1st quarter	20	12	36	19	10	15	13	8	8	13
2nd quarter	17	14	37	24	9	16	11	8	8	14
3rd quarter	18	13	38	22	10	15	12	8	7	13
4th quarter	17	14	38	22	9	15	12	8	7	12

See note Table 1.

TABLE 5 Stocks of finished steel held by consumers and merchants

Seasonally adjusted (m. tonnes)

	Sheets	Plate	Tinplate	Rods and bars for reinforcement	Other steel products	Total all products
CONSUMERS						
1970	0.53	0.85	0.14	0.19	2.44	4.15
1971	0.42	0.67	0.14	0.14	2.10	3.47
1972	0.42	0.70	0.14	0.15	2.03	3.44
1973	0.60	0.91	0.16	0.22	2.55	4.44
1974	0.61	1.07	0.17	0.23	2.88	4.96
1974 1st quarter	0.72	1.03	0.19	0.25	2.81	5.00
2nd quarter	0.66	1.08	0.17	0.25	2.91	5.07
3rd quarter	0.62	1.07	0.17	0.21	2.93	5.00
4th quarter	0.61	1.07	0.17	0.23	2.88	4.96
MERCHANTS						
1970	0.25	0.19	0.02	0.02	0.39	0.87
1971	0.21	0.09	0.02	0.01	0.38	0.71
1972	0.20	0.12	0.02	0.01	0.37	0.72
1973	0.15	0.11	0.02	0.01	0.29	0.58
1974	0.27	0.18	0.01	0.01	0.40	0.87
1974 1st quarter	0.18	0.12	0.02	0.01	0.29	0.62
2nd quarter	0.25	0.14	0.02	0.01	0.33	0.75
3rd quarter	0.27	0.16	0.01	0.01	0.36	0.81
4th quarter	0.27	0.18	0.01	0.01	0.40	0.87
TOTAL						
1970	0.78	1.04	0.16	0.21	2.83	5.02
1971	0.63	0.76	0.16	0.15	2.48	4.18
1972	0.62	0.82	0.16	0.16	2.40	4.16
1973	0.75	1.02	0.18	0.23	2.84	5.02
1974	0.88	1.25	0.18	0.24	3.28	5.83
1974 1st quarter	0.90	1.15	0.21	0.26	3.10	5.62
2nd quarter	0.91	1.22	0.19	0.26	3.24	5.82
3rd quarter	0.89	1.23	0.18	0.22	3.24	5.81
4th quarter	0.88	1.25	0.18	0.24	3.28	5.83

Capital expenditure of the manufacturing, distributive and service industries in the fourth quarter of 1974

Manufacturing industry

Capital expenditure by manufacturing industry in the fourth quarter of 1974 is now estimated to have been £542 million, at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted, £12 million more than the provisional estimate, and 2½ per cent above the third quarter level. The rise between the third and fourth quarters was due to substantial increases in the metal manufacture, chemicals, and coal and petroleum products sectors.

There was practically no change in the level of expenditure in the engineering group, and in all other sectors investment fell between the two quarters, most sharply in the textiles, leather and clothing, and the food, drink and tobacco industries. In manufacturing as a whole, the increase in expenditure on new building work was 6 per cent, on vehicles 1 per cent, and on plant and machinery 2 per cent.

Between 1973 and 1974, investment by manufacturing industry increased by 10½ per cent overall, 10 per cent on plant and machinery and 12 per cent on new building work and vehicles. With the exception of coal and petroleum products, where expenditure fell for the third successive year, investment increased in all sectors, the highest percentage rises being recorded in metal manufacture (21 per cent), paper, printing and publishing (21 per cent), and chemicals (18 per cent).

Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)

Revised estimates indicate that the capital expenditure of the distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) in the fourth quarter of 1974 was £461 million, at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted. This is £4 million less than the provisional estimate and confirms the continuation of the decline since the end of 1973. The volume of expenditure in 1974 was 7 per cent lower than in 1973, and this fall was attributable to reductions of 10 per cent for investment in vehicles and 9 per cent for plant and machinery, while expenditure on new building work was only 3 per cent lower.

In the classification according to industry groups, this decline in investment was particularly marked in the wholesale sector (a fall of 11 per cent) and in the retail sector (10 per cent lower) while a more moderate fall of some 5 per cent was apparent in the residual group of industries.

Shipping

This quarterly series is subject to a good deal of fluctuation, and revised figures confirm that investment by the shipping industry in the fourth quarter of 1974 was fairly well below the level of the previous quarter, at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted, but appreciably higher than in the first half of the year. Investment in 1974 was 14 per cent lower than in the previous year.

Note

The slight changes to some of the figures for earlier quarters of 1974 are the result of revised seasonal adjustment.

TABLE 1 Fixed capital expenditure at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted of manufacturing, distributive and service industries

£ million

Period	Total	Analysis by industrial sectors			Analysis by type of asset		
		Manufacturing industries	Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)	Shipping industry	New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1960	2,582	1,436	955	192	765	517	1,300
1961	2,934	1,706	1,075	153	906	490	1,538
1962	2,778	1,575	1,075	129	909	438	1,432
1963	2,633	1,381	1,146	106	812	466	1,355
1964	3,062	1,561	1,344	157	922	590	1,550
1965	3,223	1,726	1,369	126	972	565	1,684
1966	3,228	1,774	1,334	120	938	556	1,733
1967	3,315	1,738	1,407	170	940	603	1,772
1968	3,703 (3,615)*	1,851 (1,800)*	1,562 (1,555)*	290 (260)*	964	759 (729)*	1,980 (1,922)*
1969	3,862 (3,950)*	1,978 (2,029)*	1,652 (1,659)*	233 (263)*	1,046	724 (754)*	2,092 (2,150)*
1970	4,219	2,130	1,725	364	1,064	850	2,305
1971	4,139	1,997	1,778	365	1,108	825	2,206
1972	4,221	1,806	1,933	482	1,086	998	2,138
1973	4,453	1,924	2,038	491	1,070	1,079	2,305
1974	4,449	2,126	1,899	424	1,088	987	2,374
1969 1st quarter	896 (961)*	450 (485)*	399 (404)*	48 (73)*	254	169 (194)*	474 (514)*
2nd quarter	961 (977)*	496 (505)*	407 (409)*	57 (62)*	260	182 (187)*	519 (530)*
3rd quarter	1,005 (1,012)*	514 (521)*	426	65	274	186	545 (552)*
4th quarter	1,000	518	420	62	259	188	553
1970 1st quarter	1,013	516	420	78	258	199	556
2nd quarter	1,065	537	436	93	268	217	580
3rd quarter	1,058	537	431	90	265	211	582
4th quarter	1,084	541	438	103	274	223	588
1971 1st quarter	1,018	517	432	68	277	181	559
2nd quarter	1,042	502	440	100	274	218	550
3rd quarter	1,060	500	455	105	280	220	560
4th quarter	1,019	478	450	91	277	206	537
1972 1st quarter	1,043	478	461	104	275	222	544
2nd quarter	1,050	447	483	120	271	245	534
3rd quarter	1,043	439	487	117	266	251	527
4th quarter	1,085	442	502	141	273	280	533
1973 1st quarter	1,137	474	514	149	273	291	573
2nd quarter	1,049	460	497	92	262	230	556
3rd quarter	1,113	487	515	112	274	262	577
4th quarter	1,154	503	512	139	260	296	598
1974 1st quarter	1,107	527	497	83	278	229	600
2nd quarter	1,087	529	472	86	271	225	591
3rd quarter	1,132	528	469	134	270	274	587
4th quarter	1,124	542	461	122	268	260	596

The total of manufacturing industry and of the distributive and service industries covers a wide sector of the economy, accounting – after exclusion of dwellings – for 54 per cent of all UK capital formation in 1973. The total comprises most industries and services outside agriculture, forestry and fishing, coal mining, public utilities, the public transport corporations and the public administration. The excluded parts are, except for agriculture, very largely in the public sector of the economy. For all industries covered, public expenditure (eg by the British Steel Corporation) is included. However, the figures are largely representative of the trend of expenditure of private industry and business.

* After allowing for expenditure, brought forward into 1968 from 1969 to secure the higher rate of investment grants which ended on 31 December 1968, estimated at £51 million for manufacturing industry, £7 million for distributive and service industry, and £30 million for shipping. The estimate for shipping is particularly uncertain because of the erratic nature of this industry's capital expenditure, while that for the distributive and service industries is uncertain because of the smallness of the effect.

Nearly all the capital expenditure by the shipping industry relates to ships, which are included under 'Vehicles' the rest of which consists largely of road vehicles.

For other footnotes, see end of article.

Fixed capital expenditure at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted

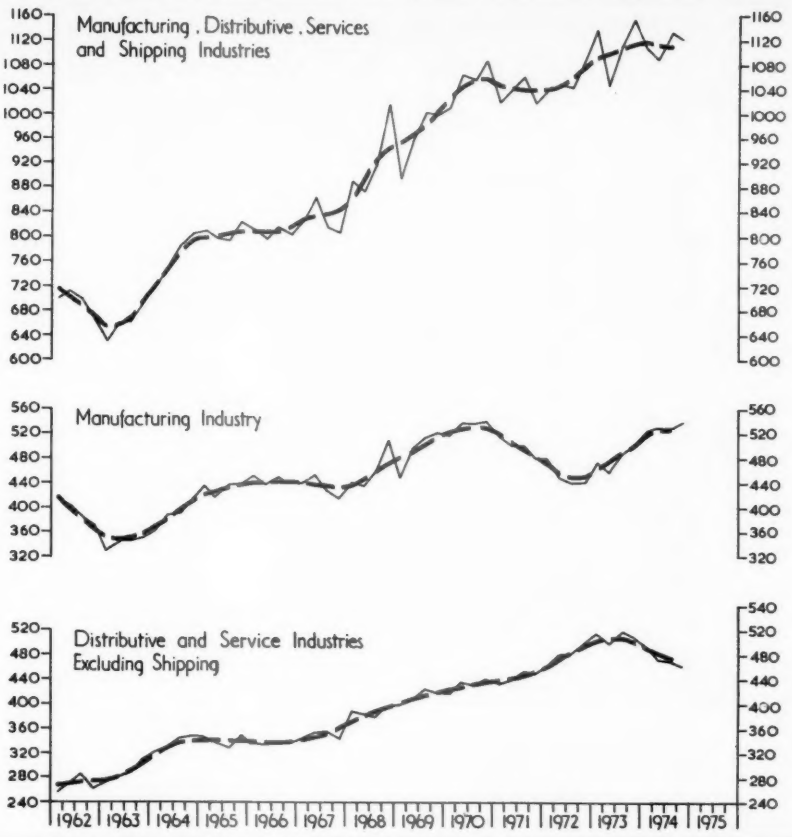

TABLE 2 Fixed capital expenditure of manufacturing industry at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

Period	Total all manufacturing industries	Analysis by industry group: Food drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals	Metal manufacture	Engineering shipbuilding and metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles leather and clothing	Paper printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Analysis of type of asset: New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1960	1,436.0	176.7	40.3	181.6	266.7	292.6	144.4	115.7	90.2	127.8	336.4	81.7	1,017.9
1961	1,705.9	185.5	43.0	221.5	359.1	321.8	193.9	141.6	100.3	139.2	416.2	76.2	1,213.5
1962	1,575.1	188.0	32.1	219.7	315.7	279.3	179.3	121.5	100.8	138.7	387.9	67.3	1,119.9
1963	1,381.2	189.6	41.6	172.7	186.3	277.9	168.2	111.3	100.2	133.4	299.9	81.2	1,000.1
1964	1,560.8	213.5	47.4	214.8	156.2	331.8	162.1	150.9	115.5	168.6	342.4	97.7	1,120.7
1965	1,726.0	215.1	47.5	274.0	150.6	354.8	181.0	173.3	127.0	202.7	384.0	102.2	1,239.8
1966	1,773.7	203.3	78.1	304.8	151.5	361.6	193.2	164.3	111.1	205.8	363.4	98.3	1,312.0
1967	1,737.7	236.5	123.7	256.1	155.4	353.2	194.6	133.0	109.0	176.2	319.6	99.5	1,318.6
1968	1,851.2 (1,800.2)*	247.1	127.7	256.0	145.8	392.2	172.2	176.7	112.2	221.3	335.9	109.2	1,406.1 (1,355.1)*
1969	1,977.5 (2,028.5)*	238.8	102.9	296.4	167.9	394.0	208.7	189.4	121.3	258.1	390.1	115.9	1,471.5 (1,522.5)*
1970	2,129.8	246.4	82.8	382.3	256.4	422.3	233.4	170.9	134.2	201.1	391.2	114.7	1,623.9
1971	1,996.6	248.6	118.5	333.9	295.6	379.4	149.4	144.4	111.2	215.6	358.5	114.3	1,523.8
1972	1,806.3	267.7	101.5	263.0	259.1	359.8	100.5	123.4	103.1	228.2	320.8	119.6	1,365.9
1973	1,924.4	287.0	68.1	216.9	223.2	468.2	124.4	169.4	110.5	256.7	326.0	129.0	1,469.4
1974	2,125.8	302.9	46.1	257.0	271.0	522.8	142.8	185.8	133.6	263.8	364.0	144.9	1,616.9
1969 1st quarter	449.6 (484.6)*	56.7	29.8	66.3	33.7	91.5	44.0	48.0	24.1	55.5	94.6	26.7	328.3 (363.3)*
2nd quarter	496.2 (505.2)*	62.1	25.5	74.2	40.5	95.8	53.8	47.8	31.6	64.9	97.0	30.7	368.5 (377.5)*
3rd quarter	513.9 (520.9)*	60.3	24.5	80.5	46.5	100.7	54.9	46.9	33.4	66.2	102.0	29.2	382.7 (389.7)*
4th quarter	517.8	59.7	23.1	75.4	47.2	106.0	56.0	46.7	32.2	71.5	96.5	29.3	392.0
1970 1st quarter	515.6	61.3	19.8	92.7	48.7	103.6	56.2	44.7	36.7	51.9	96.8	29.3	389.5
2nd quarter	536.5	65.8	21.1	94.3	59.3	107.1	59.8	44.9	33.7	50.5	99.6	29.2	407.7
3rd quarter	537.0	56.9	24.6	96.5	64.5	106.6	62.2	44.7	31.9	49.1	97.7	29.0	410.3
4th quarter	540.7	62.4	17.3	98.8	83.9	105.0	55.2	36.6	31.9	49.6	97.1	27.2	416.4
1971 1st quarter	517.3	62.1	26.6	88.9	72.5	103.8	40.9	41.6	29.0	51.9	93.5	27.8	396.0
2nd quarter	501.6	61.6	26.2	79.5	71.9	98.3	40.7	39.1	29.3	55.0	89.9	28.8	382.9
3rd quarter	499.9	63.1	32.0	84.3	77.3	91.9	36.6	32.5	27.0	55.2	86.9	28.5	384.5
4th quarter	477.8	61.8	33.7	81.2	73.9	85.4	31.2	31.2	25.9	53.5	88.2	29.2	360.4
1972 1st quarter	477.7	61.9	31.5	76.0	83.6	86.0	27.2	27.5	23.6	60.4	85.1	27.4	365.2
2nd quarter	447.4	65.2	26.8	69.8	64.8	84.9	23.7	30.5	25.7	56.0	80.3	28.5	338.6
3rd quarter	439.2	71.0	22.1	62.1	54.9	91.9	23.3	31.3	26.7	55.9	79.9	30.4	328.9
4th quarter	442.0	69.6	21.1	55.1	55.8	97.0	26.3	34.1	27.1	55.9	75.5	33.3	333.2
1973 1st quarter	474.3	75.1	20.9	56.5	58.9	107.2	29.3	38.5	28.5	59.4	78.0	32.8	363.5
2nd quarter	460.3	65.4	19.9	56.6	46.7	116.0	29.4	36.5	27.1	62.7	75.8	30.1	354.4
3rd quarter	486.5	69.5	15.2	51.8	58.3	119.7	32.1	46.4	27.5	66.0	83.6	32.2	370.7
4th quarter	503.3	77.0	12.1	52.0	59.3	125.3	33.6	48.0	27.4	68.6	88.6	33.9	380.8
1974 1st quarter	526.9	80.5	10.5	59.4	58.1	126.4	37.9	49.1	33.2	71.8	89.7	34.5	402.7
2nd quarter	529.0	78.4	9.7	61.7	69.2	127.6	35.9	45.4	34.4	66.7	89.4	35.9	403.7
3rd quarter	528.4	75.3	11.2	64.4	63.2	133.8	35.9	48.4	33.3	62.9	89.8	37.1	401.5
4th quarter	541.5	68.7	14.7	71.5	80.5	135.0	33.1	42.9	32.7	62.4	95.1	37.4	409.0

TABLE 3 Fixed capital expenditure in the distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

Period	Total	Analysis by industry group			Analysis by type of asset		
		Wholesale distribution	Retail distribution	Other industries	New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1960	955	127	211	617	428	245	282
1961	1,075	136	235	705	490	261	324
1962	1,075	129	226	720	519	244	312
1963	1,146	140	242	765	510	282	355
1964	1,344	164	273	907	578	337	429
1965	1,369	163	255	950	583	342	444
1966	1,334	147	231	957	571	342	421
1967	1,407	170	225	1,012	617	338	453
1968	1,562 (1,555)*	166	283	1,113 (1,106)*	625	368	570 (563)*
1969	1,652 (1,659)*	160	295	1,197 (1,204)*	652	385	615 (622)*
1970	1,725	176	299	1,250	667	385	673
1971	1,778	185	310	1,283	747	358	673
1972	1,933	202	371	1,360	762	419	752
1973	2,038	210	410	1,418	742	468	827
1974	1,899	186	371	1,342	721	423	755
1969 1st quarter	399 (404)*	39	72	288 (293)*	158	95	145 (150)*
2nd quarter	407 (409)*	39	72	296 (298)*	162	96	150 (152)*
3rd quarter	426	41	73	312	171	94	161
4th quarter	420	41	78	302	161	100	159
1970 1st quarter	420	43	76	301	160	94	166
2nd quarter	436	47	74	316	166	98	171
3rd quarter	431	46	75	310	166	96	169
4th quarter	438	40	74	324	175	96	167
1971 1st quarter	432	44	76	313	183	87	162
2nd quarter	440	46	80	314	184	93	164
3rd quarter	455	47	78	330	192	90	173
4th quarter	450	48	76	326	189	88	174
1972 1st quarter	461	49	84	328	189	98	174
2nd quarter	483	51	89	344	191	103	190
3rd quarter	487	48	95	344	186	107	194
4th quarter	502	54	103	345	197	112	194
1973 1st quarter	514	54	97	364	194	114	206
2nd quarter	497	52	104	341	187	109	201
3rd quarter	515	52	106	358	191	121	204
4th quarter	512	52	104	356	171	125	216
1974 1st quarter	497	48	93	356	187	113	197
2nd quarter	472	46	91	336	182	104	187
3rd quarter	469	50	85	334	189	104	185
4th quarter	461	43	102	316	172	102	187

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Tel. 061-236 2171. Telex 667104 DTI MCHR

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Ladywood House, Stephenson Street, Birmingham B2 4DT
Tel. 021-632 4111. Telex 337021 DTI BHAM

East-Midlands Regional Office
Cranbrook House, 47 Cranbrook Street, Nottingham NG1 1ES
Tel. (0602) 46121. Telex 37143 DTI NOTTM

South-Western Regional Office
The Pithay, Bristol BS1 2PB
Tel. (0272) 291071. Telex 44214 DTI BRISTOL

Northern Ireland Department of Commerce
Chichester House, 64 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JX
Tel. (0232) 34488. Telex 747025 GOVNI BELFAST

TABLE 4 Fixed capital expenditure at current prices of manufacturing, distributive and service industries

£ million

Period		Total	Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)	Shipping industry
1960		1,912	1,021	728	162
1961		2,213	1,248	833	132
1962		2,148	1,182	859	107
1963		2,094	1,068	942	84
1964		2,477	1,232	1,122	123
1965		2,692	1,423	1,169	100
1966		2,787	1,517	1,172	99
1967		2,862	1,485	1,237	140
1968		3,304	1,639	1,419	247
1969		3,599	1,822	1,560	217
1970		4,219	2,130	1,725	364
1971		4,493	2,191	1,918	384
1972		4,893	2,123	2,218	552
1973		5,753	2,510	2,618	625
1974		6,790	3,294	2,872	624
1969	1st quarter	792	382	372	38
	2nd quarter	871	438	381	53
	3rd quarter	917	473	386	57
	4th quarter	1,020	530	420	70
1970	1st quarter	938	465	403	71
	2nd quarter	1,034	511	428	95
	3rd quarter	1,043	546	419	77
	4th quarter	1,204	608	475	122
1971	1st quarter	1,038	524	450	65
	2nd quarter	1,093	520	465	108
	3rd quarter	1,132	561	477	94
	4th quarter	1,229	586	525	119
1972	1st quarter	1,150	533	512	105
	2nd quarter	1,179	494	545	140
	3rd quarter	1,173	523	539	111
	4th quarter	1,391	573	622	196
1973	1st quarter	1,387	585	637	165
	2nd quarter	1,295	549	625	121
	3rd quarter	1,401	645	641	115
	4th quarter	1,670	731	715	224
1974	1st quarter	1,528	729	693	106
	2nd quarter	1,560	738	689	133
	3rd quarter	1,707	844	702	161
	4th quarter	1,996	983	789	224

NOTES TO TABLES

Capital expenditure comprises expenditure on vehicles (including ships) and plant and machinery less receipts from sales of these assets, and on new building work.

The analysis by industry group follows the Standard Industrial Classification Revised 1968 edition:

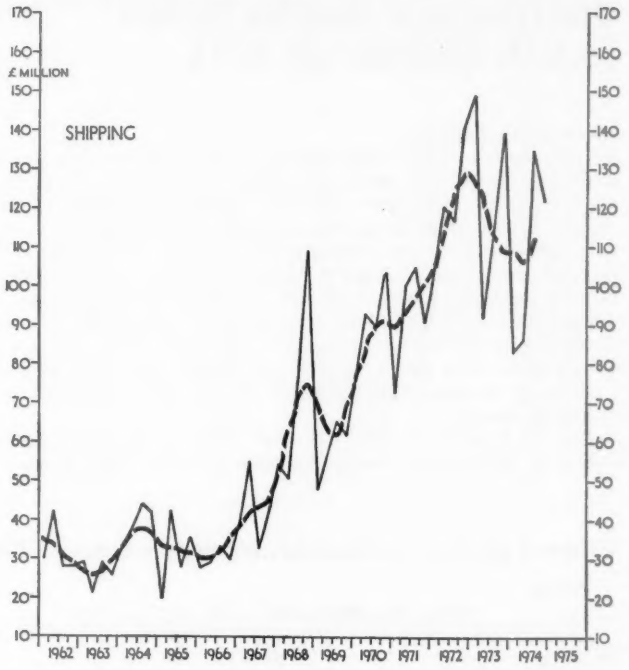
Manufacturing Orders III to XIX

Distributive Trades Order XXIII
Wholesale MLH 810, 811, 812, 831 ,832 (except leasing by Finance Houses and similar businesses)
Retail MLH 820, 821

Other Industries Order XX (Construction); XXII (Transport and Communication) excluding 701 – Railways, 706 – Port and Inland Water Transport, 707 – Air Transport and 708 – Postal Services and Telecommunications; XXIV (Insurance, Banking, Finance and Business Services) including leasing by Finance Houses and similar Businesses and excluding Trustee Savings Banks; XXV (Professional and Scientific Services) excluding 872 – Educational Services and 874 – Medical and Dental Services; and XXVI (Miscellaneous Services).

The estimates, with the exception of those for manufacturing industry in Table 2, are shown to the nearest £m but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree and care should be taken in using the industry figures in Tables 2 and 3 because of the margins of error involved in the quarterly seasonal adjustments. Also, there may be an apparent discrepancy between the totals and the sum of the constituent parts due to rounding.

Fixed capital expenditure at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted



Registrations of British, Community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday, 28 March 1975.

BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered no.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
It's A Dog's Life	BR/E 38022/29/3/80	9	25 March	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	Bill Melendez Productions Ltd.
Where The Fun Never Sets	BR/E 38023/29/3/80	13	25 March	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Global Films Ltd., and Queensway Promotions Ltd.
A Bigger Splash	BR/E 38025/29/3/80	105	25 March	Lagoon Associates Productions Ltd.	Buzzy Enterprises Ltd.
Movietone News 2390	BR/E 37820/29/3/80	8	28 March	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			FOREIGN		
Rosebud	F 38019	126	24 March	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	Sigma Productions Incorporated, New York
Lepke	F 38021	110	24 March	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Amerieuro Pictures Corporation and Films Establishment, Lichtenstein
Solo	F 38024	15	25 March	Lagoon Associates Productions Ltd.	Pyramid Films, California
How The Cossacks Played Football	F 38020	19	27 March	Scotia-Barber Distributors Ltd.	Sovexportfilm, USSR
The Sex Adventures Of The Three Musketeers	F 38026	72	27 March	Amanda Films Ltd.	Elite Film S.A., Zurich
House Of Terror	F 38027	91	27 March	Ember Film Distributors Ltd.	Gamalex Associates Ltd., California
Smoke In The Wind	F 38028	91	27 March	Ember Film Distributors Ltd.	Gamalex Associates Ltd., California

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Manufacturers' and distributors' stocks in the fourth quarter of 1974

Manufacturing industry

Revised figures indicate that manufacturers' stocks rose by about £100 million at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted, in the fourth quarter of 1974 compared with the provisional estimate of no change. The coverage of the inquiry at provisional stage was lower than normal and has since increased considerably. On this occasion the late returns have tended to show a different pattern of behaviour from the earlier ones and this has resulted in a large upward revision of the estimate. The revisions mainly affect stocks of materials and fuel and work in progress, which are now estimated to have fallen by only £4 million and £17 million respectively. Stocks of finished goods rose by about £120 million during the quarter.

The rise in stocks in 1974 as a whole is now estimated at £435 million at 1970 prices, even greater than in 1973. This was made up of large increases in stocks of materials and fuel and finished goods and a smaller increase in work in progress.

All industry groups showed an increase in stocks in 1974. The chemicals group was by far the biggest stockbuilder, following a large increase in 1973. The residual other manufacturing group and the engineering group also showed substantial increases in stockholding, although the change in the latter was not large as a proportion of stock level.

With falling production the stocks/output ratio rose to 101.7 in the fourth quarter. This is the highest it has been since the first quarter of 1972.

Distributive industries

Revised estimates indicate that the increase in wholesalers' stocks in the fourth quarter of 1974 was £10 million, at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted – £9 million less than the provisional estimate. The increase over the year was £34 million. Both in the fourth quarter and the year, the increases were attributable to appreciable additions to stocks held by dealers in industrial materials and machinery, partly offset by reductions for general wholesale distributors and dealers in coal, builders' materials, etc. Retailers' stocks fell by £34 million, at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted, in the fourth quarter, and by £124 million, over the year.

Value of physical increase in industry's stocks at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted

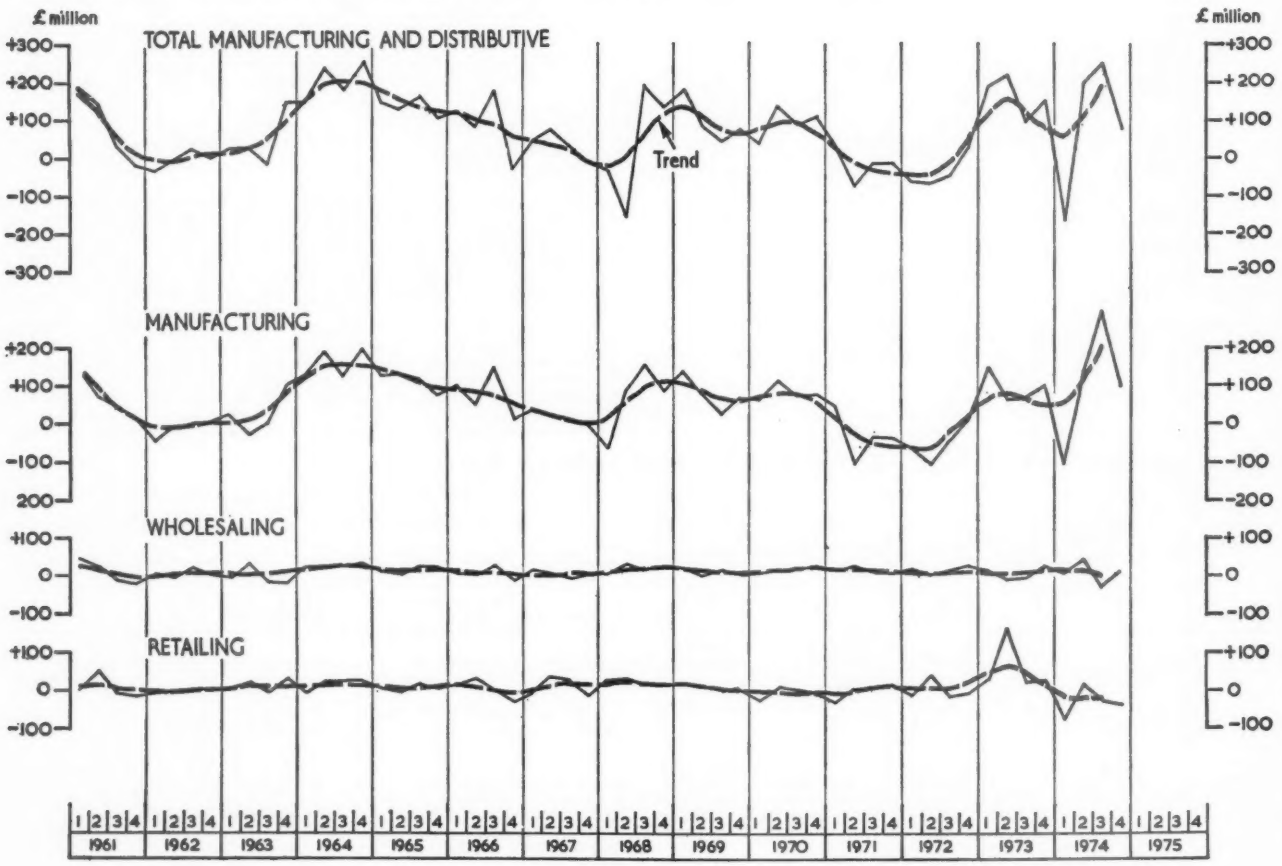

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TABLE 1 Value of physical increase of manufacturers' and distributors' stocks at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

	Total	Manufacturing	Wholesaling	Retailing
Level of stocks at end 1974	14,103	10,491	1,800	1,811
1960	777	654	75	48
1961	341	263	41	37
1962	−3	−40	31	6
1963	192	103	35	45
1964	834	653	118	63
1965	556	460	67	29
1966	358	315	28	16
1967	146	71	17	58
1968	442	269	85	88
1969	385	310	42	33
1970	369	324	68	−23
1971	−78	−126	52	−4
1972	−153	−205	48	3
1973	647	374	32	242
1974	345	435	34	−124
1969 1st quarter	178	138	22	18
2nd quarter	86	77	1	9
3rd quarter	44	27	19	−2
4th quarter	77	68	1	8
1970 1st quarter	39	63	5	−29
2nd quarter	136	110	18	7
3rd quarter	88	72	16	—
4th quarter	106	78	29	−1
1971 1st quarter	31	49	14	−32
2nd quarter	−75	−104	26	3
3rd quarter	−18	−35	9	8
4th quarter	−16	−37	3	17
1972 1st quarter	−61	−62	17	−16
2nd quarter	−67	−106	1	38
3rd quarter	−49	−42	6	−13
4th quarter	25	7	24	−6
1973 1st quarter	189	146	11	32
2nd quarter	215	61	−9	163
3rd quarter	96	68	6	22
4th quarter	148	99	24	25
1974 1st quarter	−165	−100	8	−73
2nd quarter	191	138	42	11
3rd quarter	245	299	−27	−28
4th quarter r	75	99	10	−34

TABLE 2 Value of the physical increase of stocks held by manufacturing industry at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

	Analysis by industry group							Analysis by type of asset		
	All manufacturing industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals, coal and petroleum products	Metal manufacture	Engineering, shipbuilding, vehicles and metal goods	Textiles, leather and clothing	Other manufacturing industries	Materials and fuel	Work in progress	Finished goods
Level of stocks at end 1974	10,491	1,382	1,139	730	5,145	918	1,178	3,894	4,029	2,568
1960	654	66	46	110	311	37	82	309	134	211
1961	263	23	33	11	141	13	42	69	92	102
1962	−40	38	1	−39	−18	−21	—	−86	2	44
1963	103	12	−8	−8	88	4	16	−13	101	15
1964	653	20	56	46	406	76	50	232	319	103
1965	460	19	33	38	305	3	62	117	207	137
1966	315	1	36	−23	222	31	48	10	145	160
1967	71	34	7	−41	120	−38	−11	−17	140	−52
1968	269	10	72	37	67	34	49	102	108	59
1969	310	33	75	−15	73	76	69	87	26	197
1970	324	11	43	50	222	1	−2	113	122	88
1971	−126	4	17	2	−137	−14	2	−119	−96	88
1972	−205	22	5	−50	−153	−42	14	−38	−8	−159
1973	374	74	81	−52	240	8	23	270	235	−131
1974	435	38	170	15	97	42	75	189	51	195
1969 1st quarter	138	11	21	3	59	26	18	37	43	58
2nd quarter	77	−3	16	1	32	11	19	46	−15	45
3rd quarter	27	37	2	−13	−44	24	22	−9	2	34
4th quarter	68	−12	35	−6	26	15	11	13	−5	60
1970 1st quarter	63	5	21	−5	26	6	10	21	8	35
2nd quarter	110	6	3	17	86	4	−5	54	57	−1
3rd quarter	72	6	13	15	44	—	−5	32	17	22
4th quarter	78	−6	5	23	67	−9	−1	6	40	32
1971 1st quarter	49	4	−2	38	−2	3	7	−3	−11	63
2nd quarter	−104	−9	13	−30	−48	−28	−2	−44	−67	7
3rd quarter	−35	−11	3	−9	−22	5	−2	−39	—	4
4th quarter	−37	19	4	2	−65	5	−1	−33	−18	14
1972 1st quarter	62	4	19	−47	−9	−16	−14	−4	13	−71
2nd quarter	−106	14	−25	1	−104	−5	12	−61	5	−51
3rd quarter	−42	−2	14	−5	−32	−13	−5	−6	−5	−32
4th quarter	7	6	−4	—	−9	−8	21	32	−21	−5
1973 1st quarter	146	−4	23	−4	105	−13	38	78	107	−39
2nd quarter	61	9	25	−8	33	10	−8	63	34	−36
3rd quarter	68	33	29	−14	24	1	−4	44	73	−49
4th quarter	99	36	4	−27	79	10	−3	86	21	−8
1974 1st quarter	−100	−3	55	−49	−71	−7	−25	47	−16	−131
2nd quarter	138	17	22	8	4	39	48	44	15	79
3rd quarter	299	38	76	25	98	16	46	103	70	127
4th quarter r	99	−14	17	30	66	−6	6	−4	−17	120

British-American Tobacco Company Limited

Effects of inflation..... Strong financial position maintained

Mr. R. P. Dobson

Points from the Chairman's speech:–

Past year: The Group's operations were everywhere bedevilled by inflation. Inflation caused a drain on cash and led to restraint on selling prices. I am not entirely satisfied with an increase in profits of 11% in a year when inflation in this country exceeded that figure. I suppose we may take some satisfaction from the fact that, after paying the maximum permissible dividend, we came out of the year stronger than we went into it.

Tobacco: Taking an overall view, in spite of some softness in sales growth generally, we can expect some improvement in the Operating Profit of the Tobacco Division.

Paper: Wiggins Teape's trading profit is likely to fall short of the previous year's record figure but we expect a better flow of orders in the coming months.

Cosmetics and Retailing: I expect increased profits from Cosmetics but Retailing is under pressure.

Conditions in the United Kingdom: Britain is living on borrowed time as well as on borrowed money. Our immediate problem is one of maintaining our credit-worthiness. It is self-evident that, sooner or later, by choice or necessity, we shall have to stop consuming more than we produce.

The Common Market: I am entirely convinced that for Britain to leave now would be a disaster and would drive the last nail into the coffin of our credit-worthiness.

Prospects: It seems unlikely that there will be an increase in the profit after tax attributable to BAT if sterling maintains its present value on the foreign exchanges. However the Company's financial position is strong and I am confident that the dividend distribution will at least be maintained at the current year's level.

B·A·T

GROUP PROFIT SUMMARY	1974	1973
	£ millions	
Turnover	**3,488.00**	2,807.74
Operating Profit	**287.76**	249.66
Profit before taxation	**249.44**	229.93
Profit after taxation	**135.43**	122.47
Net Profit attributable to BAT	**117.27**	105.98
Dividends of BAT	**26.92**	27.24*
	Pence	
Earnings per Ordinary Stock Unit	**45.9**	42.1
Dividends per Ordinary Stock Unit	**10.417**	9.555

*1973 partly paid under old taxation system

If you would like a copy of the full text of Mr. R. P. Dobson's speech at the Annual General Meeting held on 20th March, 1975, please write to The Secretary at 7 Millbank, London, SW1P 3JE.

TABLE 3 Value of the physical increase of stocks held by wholesalers at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted £ million

	Total wholesalers	General wholesale distributors	Dealers in coal, builders materials, etc.	Dealers in industrial materials and machinery
Level of stocks at end 1974	1,800	1,105	156	540
1960	75	43	6	27
1961	41	27	1	14
1962	31	5	5	21
1963	35	14	7	14
1964	118	62	17	39
1965	67	30	7	31
1966	28	21	—	7
1967	17	9	—	8
1968	85	57	4	25
1969	42	19	−2	26
1970	68	15	—	53
1971	52	41	−3	14
1972	48	41	11	−3
1973	32	88	4	−60
1974	34	−25	−2	38
1969 1st quarter	22	14	−1	9
2nd quarter	1	−13	−1	14
3rd quarter	19	14	2	3
4th quarter	1	4	−2	−1
1970 1st quarter	5	−3	1	6
2nd quarter	18	10	−3	11
3rd quarter	16	−4	−2	21
4th quarter	29	11	4	14
1971 1st quarter	14	3	1	11
2nd quarter	26	20	1	5
3rd quarter	9	12	—	−3
4th quarter	3	6	−4	2
1972 1st quarter	17	2	1	14
2nd quarter	1	4	2	−5
3rd quarter	6	22	2	−18
4th quarter	24	13	7	5
1973 1st quarter	11	30	—	−19
2nd quarter	−9	6	6	−22
3rd quarter	6	29	2	−25
4th quarter	24	23	−4	5
1974 1st quarter	8	12	−2	−1
2nd quarter	42	19	2	21
~ 3rd quarter	−27	−38	−6	17
4th quarter r	10	−25	−2	38

TABLE 4 Increase in the book value of manufacturers' and distributors' stocks £ million

	Total	Manufacturing	Wholesaling	Retailing
Level of stocks at end 1974	24,317	18,392	3,203	2,722
1960	647	543	60	44
1961	375	274	40	61
1962	85	24	30	31
1963	294	200	44	50
1964	891	670	136	85
1965	694	571	73	50
1966	586	480	51	55
1967	282	180	47	55
1968	875	581	138	156
1969	988	766	104	118
1970	1,310	1,038	162	110
1971	788	489	160	139
1972	907	566	217	124
1973	3,092	2,294	472	326
1974	5,907	4,848	686	373
1969 1st quarter	302	220	16	66
2nd quarter	255	203	18	34
3rd quarter	183	124	65	−6
4th quarter	248	220	4	24
1970 1st quarter	325	288	16	20
2nd quarter	354	293	26	36
3rd quarter	268	174	78	16
4th quarter	364	284	43	38
1971 1st quarter	265	215	29	21
2nd quarter	301	185	60	56
3rd quarter	117	33	70	14
4th quarter	105	57	—	48
1972 1st quarter	78	47	5	27
2nd quarter	188	100	25	63
3rd quarter	239	135	106	−1
4th quarter	402	285	82	35
1973 1st quarter	521	411	41	69
2nd quarter	604	488	58	58
3rd quarter	864	580	209	75
4th quarter	1,103	815	164	124
1974 1st quarter	1,665	1,417	197	50
2nd quarter	1,760	1,387	206	167
3rd quarter	1,376	1,142	170	64
4th quarter r	1,106	902	113	92

Book Values exclude VAT. Purchase Tax payable on retailers' stock prior to the second quarter of 1973.

Notes relating to Tables 1 to 4

The analysis by industry group follows the Standard Industrial Classification (1968 edition)

Manufacturing Orders III to XIX

Distributive Trades Order XXIII:

Wholesale MLH 810, 811, 812, 831, 832 (except leasing by Finance Houses)
Retail MLH 820, 821

The estimates are shown to the nearest £ million but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree and care should be taken in using the industry figures in Tables 2 and 3 because of the margin of error involved in quarterly seasonal adjustments. Differences between totals and the sum of constituent parts are due to rounding.

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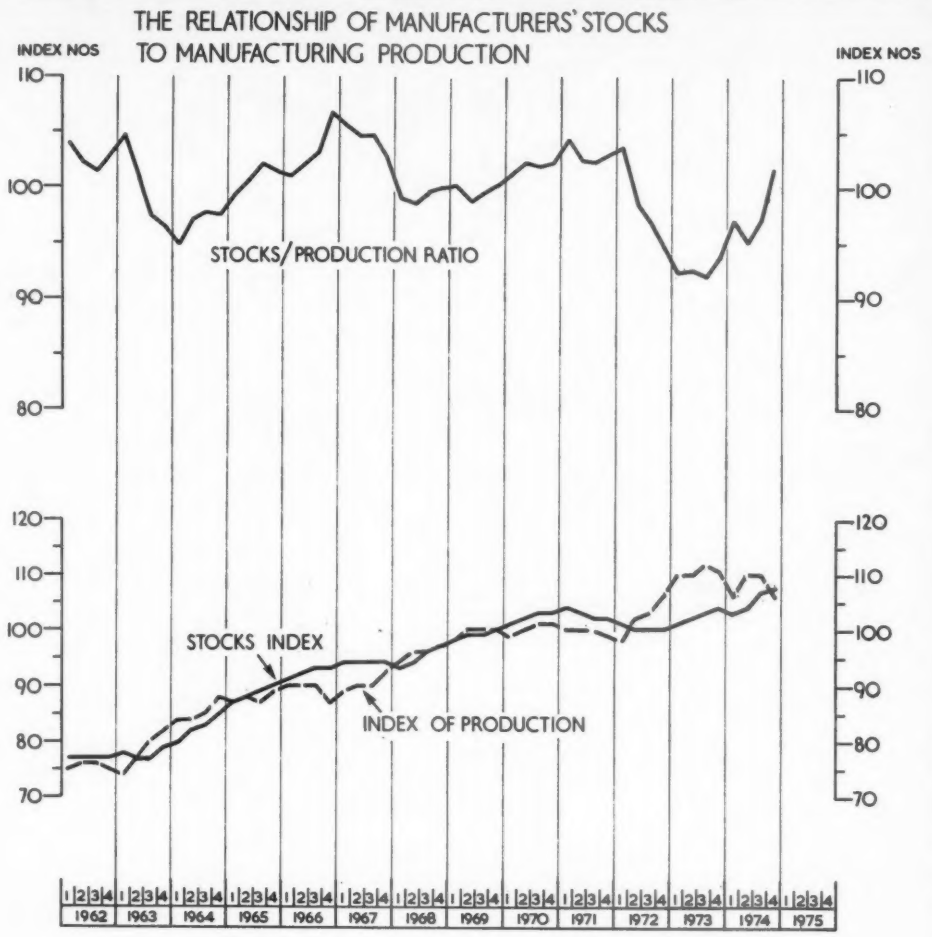
TABLE 5 The relationship of manufacturers' stocks to manufacturing production

Index numbers – 4th quarter 1969 = 100
Seasonally adjusted

	Stock levels at 1970 prices	Production (with 1970 net output weight)	Ratio of stocks to production
1962 Q 1	77	75	103.9
2	77	76	102.2
3	77	76	101.4
4	77	75	102.9
1963 Q 1	78	74	104.7
2	77	77	100.6
3	77	80	97.3
4	79	82	96.3
1964 Q 1	80	84	94.8
2	82	84	97.1
3	83	85	97.7
4	85	88	97.4
1965 Q 1	87	87	99.2
2	88	88	100.4
3	89	87	102.0
4	90	89	101.3
1966 Q 1	91	90	100.9
2	92	90	101.9
3	93	90	103.1
4	93	87	106.7
1967 Q 1	94	89	105.4
2	94	90	104.6
3	94	90	104.5
4	94	92	102.6
1968 Q 1	93	94	98.8
2	94	96	98.4
3	96	96	99.5
4	97	97	99.8
1969 Q 1	98	98	100.0
2	99	100	98.7
3	99	100	99.5
4	100	100	100.0
1970 Q 1	101	99	101.2
2	102	100	102.2
3	103	101	101.9
4	103	101	102.2
1971 Q 1	104	100	104.3
2	103	100	102.4
3	102	100	102.3
4	102	99	102.9
1972 Q 1	101	98	103.6
2	100	102	98.5
3	100	103	96.9
4	100	106	94.3
1973 Q 1	101	110	92.3
2	102	110	92.6
3	103	112	92.0
4	104	111	93.7
1974 Q 1	103	100	97.0
2	104	110	95.1
3	107	110	97.1
4 r	108	106	101.7



(1) The index numbers of the level of stocks relate to the end of each quarter; the index of production refers to production during the quarter.
(2) The 1970 index of production has been rebased on the fourth quarter of 1969 for the purpose of this table.
(3) The index numbers of the stocks production ratio are calculated from unrounded estimates of the data in the previous two columns.

Retail sales in Northern Ireland in January

The seasonally adjusted index of retail sales in Northern Ireland in January was 197 (1965 = 100), 21 per cent more than in January 1974.

After allowing for price changes, the total volume of sales in January showed an increase of one per cent compared with the corresponding period last year.

The seasonally adjusted index numbers of the value of sales in January and percentage increases on a year earlier for the main groups of traders are shown in the table. More detailed information can be obtained from the Department of Commerce, Index of Retail Sales, 21 Linenhall Street, Belfast BT2 8BZ (tel. Belfast (0232) 28081, ext. 140).

Sales by:	Sales in 1965 – £m	January 1975: Seasonally adjusted value index numbers 1965 = 100	January 1975: Percentages increases
All kinds of business	219	197	21
Food shops	97	207	17
Non-food shops	122	190	25
Of which:			
Clothing and footwear shops	36	213	27
Durable goods shops	21	170	20
Miscellaneous non-food shops	43	192	31
Department and general stores	22	171	21

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Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in 'Trade and Industry'

A = annually M = monthly Q = quarterly 6M = every six months.

Title	Last published
Air transport: trade by air (6M)	28 Feb. 1975
Balance of payments:	
current account (M)	21 Mar. 1975
trends in invisible transactions (Q)	24 Oct. 1974
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	20 Feb. 1975
Business names and limited partnerships (A)	30 Jan. 1975
Capital expenditure: manufacturing, distributive and service industries (Q)	This week
Catering trades turnover (M)	21 Mar. 1975
Census of production (A)	19 Dec. 1974
(amendment)	16 Jan. 1975
Chemicals industry activity (Q)	6 Feb. 1975
Companies:	
acquisitions and mergers (Q)	20 Feb. 1975
liquidity (Q)	14 Mar. 1975
new registrations:	
Gt. Britain (M)	28 Mar. 1975
N. Ireland (M)	7 Mar. 1975
Construction work overseas (A)	17 Oct. 1974
EEC economic indicators	28 Mar. 1975
Energy trends (M)	This week
Engineering industries: sales and orders (M)	28 Mar. 1975
Film industry	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	14 Mar. 1975
cinema admissions and takings (M)	This week
overseas payments and earnings (A)	1 Aug. 1974
registrations of films (A)	6 Feb. 1975
Food:	
consumption levels (6M)	5 Sept. 1974
household consumption (Q)	14 Mar. 1975
Footwear industry: production, orders and deliveries (M)	7 Mar. 1975
Foreign exchange: official reserves (M)	14 Mar. 1975
Foreign trade: industrial countries' production and trade (Q)	14 Mar. 1974
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Furniture orders and deliveries (M)	28 Mar. 1975
Hire-purchase business (M)	14 Mar. 1975
Industrial production:	
index numbers (M)	28 Mar. 1975
N. Ireland index (M)	28 Mar. 1975
Insurance companies: investments and assets (A)	5 Sept. 1974
Investment:	
book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	15 Nov. 1973
industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	30 Jan. 1975
investment and earnings overseas (A)	14 Mar. 1975
(amendment)	21 Mar. 1975
Machine tools: sales and orders (M)	14 Mar. 1975
Man-made fibres:	
deliveries (Q)	7 Mar. 1975
production (M)	28 Mar. 1975
production: quarterly analysis (Q)	7 Mar. 1975
Motor industry:	
car and commercial vehicle production (M)	28 Mar. 1975
estimated figures (M)	14 Mar. 1975
motor trade turnover (Q)	20 Feb. 1975
Office development permits (Q)	31 Oct. 1974
Overseas trade of the UK:	
direct exporters and credit terms (A)	27 June 1974
UK overseas trade in 1973	16 May 1974
unit value and volume index numbers (M)	21 Mar. 1975
value: analysis of trends (Q)	23 Jan. 1975
(*see also* Balance of payments)	
Paper and board production (M)	30 Jan. 1975
Pension funds: investments and assets (A)	5 Sept. 1974
Regional selective assistance (M)	28 Mar. 1975
Retail prices index (M)	28 Mar. 1975
Retail trades:	
sales (M)	14 Mar. 1975
provisional figures (M)	21 Mar. 1975
sales, N. Ireland (M)	This week
stocks (M)	28 Mar. 1975
Royalties: overseas transactions (A)	27 June 1974
Shipping: nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	23 Jan. 1975
Steel consumption and stocks (Q)	This week
Stocks:	
manufacturers' and distributors' (Q)	This week
retail (M)	28 Mar. 1975
Television: overseas payments and earnings (A)	1 Aug. 1974
Textiles:	
activity in the industry (Q)	21 Nov. 1974
carpet sales (M)	7 Mar. 1975
cotton industry production (M)	25 Feb. 1975
hosiery production (M)	21 Mar. 1975
made-up clothing: orders and deliveries (M)	20 Feb. 1975
orders and deliveries (M)	21 Mar. 1974
wholesale houses' sales (M)	28 Mar. 1975
wool exports (Q)	25 Feb. 1975
wool output (M)	25 Feb. 1975
Tourism:	
foreign visitor arrivals (M)	14 Mar. 1975
overseas travel and tourism (A)	7 Mar. 1975
Wholesale prices:	
average prices of selected commodities (A)	4 Apr. 1974
index numbers (M)	21 Mar. 1975

Departmental organisations, etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representations overseas	2 Jan. 1975
Business Monitor titles	6 Sept. 1973
Customs notices of interest to exporters	21 Mar. 1975
ECGD local offices	14 Mar. 1975
Guide to Departments	7 Mar. 1975
Official Receivers' offices	21 Mar. 1975
Programme of trade promotions	16 Jan. 1975
Release dates of economic statistics	28 Mar. 1975

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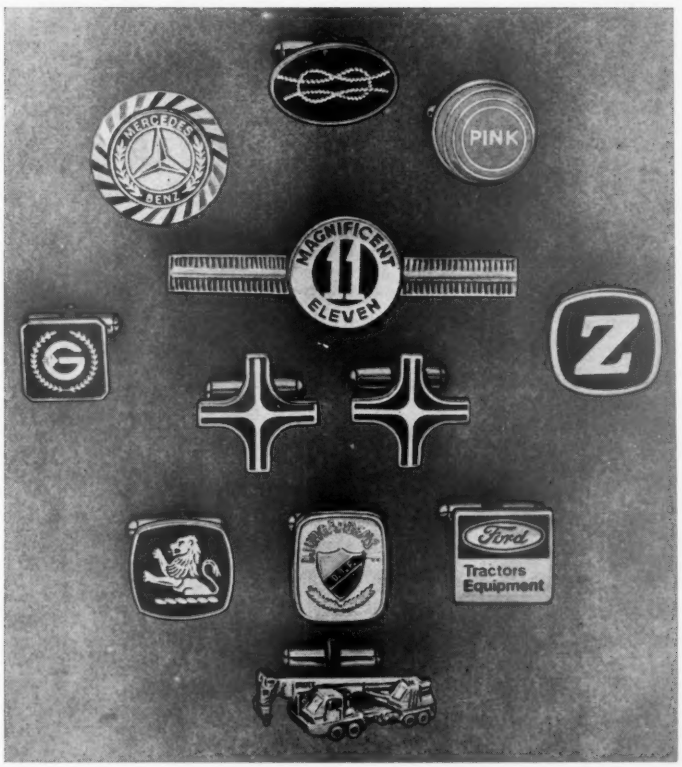

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